

## Egyptian minister visits S. Arabia

Cairo (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa flew unexpectedly to Saudi Arabia Wednesday for talks expected to focus on a planned Arab force to protect Kuwait. Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Musa made no appointment before leaving but the sources said his talks were related to a meeting next week in Kuwait between the foreign ministers of Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The ministers were originally due to meet on Tuesday to consider plans for a joint peacekeeping force. The talks were postponed until next Monday. The eight countries agreed in January in March to form an Arab force using mainly Egyptian and Syrian troops to protect the region, in return for aid to Cairo and Damascus. But differences have emerged over the size, cost and composition of the force. Diplomats in Kuwait said the countries at one stage agreed on a 26,000-strong force, with Cairo and Damascus contributing 3,000 men each. Military experts in Cairo said Egypt wanted a larger role.

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## Iraq replaces heads of banks

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has replaced the governor of its central bank and the heads of its two other banks, the weekly magazine *Alef* has reported Wednesday. Central Bank Governor Sulayman Frankoal had been retired, and his deputy, Tareq Taleb Al-Tikmachi, had taken over as acting governor, the magazine said. Rafidain Bank Director Tareq Al-Khatib had been replaced by Aziz Isafar Abtan and Sadaoun Abdul Razzak Khuban had replaced Abdul Hamid Al-Ani as director of the Rasheed Bank, it added. The magazine gave no reason for the move. Both the Rafidain and Rasheed banks are state-run. The Iraqi government has expressed a desire to allow private banks but has not yet taken steps to implement the idea.

## Arabs deported by Kuwait arrive in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Nearly 400 Arabs deported by Kuwait arrived in Iraq's southern city of Basra Wednesday and were handed over to representatives from the Iraqi Red Crescent and the Red Cross, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. INA said the group consisted of 380 Arabs of different nationalities. It quoted three Jordanians, a Palestinian and a Somali as saying they had not violated Kuwaiti law but "Kuwaiti security officials had tortured them and fired them from their jobs under the justification of collaboration with Iraq." The agency quoted them as saying they were beaten up and deprived of their savings, belongings and official documents (see Page 2 for earlier story).

## Arab-Americans win award case

NEW YORK (R) — Three Arab-Americans subjected to years of ethnic abuse from their employer at a Manhattan condominium have been awarded \$10,000, by the city commission on human rights. Abdalla Abdalkarim, Ibrahim Khan and Ezzat Armanious, all Egyptian-Americans and employees at the luxury Museum Towers near Fifth Avenue in Midtown — won the award against the building management. Douglas Elliman Gibbons and Lew. The regular humiliation suffered by these Arab-Americans was described as "despicable and should be denounced," said Commissioner Dennis DeLoen in announcing the awards.

## Poll shows French right well ahead of Socialists

PARIS (R) — France's ruling Socialist Party, which has tumbled in the polls over a rash of violence in immigrant ghettos, would lose to the conservatives if general elections were held now, according to an opinion poll. The survey, published Wednesday by the daily newspaper *Le Figaro*, showed the combined right-wing parties winning more than 52 per cent of the vote, with the Socialists of French President Francois Mitterrand getting just 26 per cent and the Communists eight per cent. Even without the votes of the far-right National Front, the conservative opposition RPR and UDF parties would take 38 per cent of the vote, the poll showed. The result confirms other opinion surveys in the past two months.

## French court reverses expulsion

PARIS (AP) — A special court, overturning the government, said Wednesday there were no legitimate grounds for the controversial expulsion last month of a Moroccan dissident, sent to Gabon. The court ruling means that Abderrahmen Diouri, exiled for 20 years under an emergency procedure, could return to France. Mr. Diouri was expelled without a hearing, a scathing book on his Moroccan homeland, a former French colony, was to be published. Human rights groups in France were outraged. Interior Minister Philippe Marchand, who ordered the expulsion, had asserted that Mr. Diouri maintained contacts with Iran officials, Libya and other Middle East intelligence services, and Palestinians.

Iraq had been more open than ever before in trips made to several sites Monday and Tuesday, in stark contrast to the alleged concealment that led to threats of an allied military strike last week.

"Things are going well. They are opening up. We are finding things according to the declaration" made by the Iraqis, Mr. Perricos said.

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(Continued on page 5)

## U.S. insists Iraq hiding more data on nuclear plans

Combined agency dispatches

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## King reviews Arab, int'l issues at GHQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Wednesday visited the Army Headquarters, where he was received by Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb, senior assistants, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and the inspector general of the Armed Forces.

King Hussein discussed

with Gen. Abu Taleb issues of concern to the Armed Forces.

King Hussein also met with senior army officers and thanked them for the efforts they exert to develop the efficiency of their formations.

The King stressed the importance of professionalism and the need to make use of past experiences and to apply scientific methods in developing the Armed Forces.

The King lauded the great role played by the Armed Forces, "which embodies the ambitions and aspirations of the (Arab) Nation."

This army, King Hussein said, "will remain an army for all the Arabs and its motto will always be a dear one."

King Hussein reviewed in the meeting the current situation in both the Arab and international arenas and the

role Jordan is playing in backing the Arab cause and in supporting principles which call for solving all the region's problems through just and peaceful means.

At the end of the meeting, King Hussein stressed the importance of cooperation and cohesion among the members of the Jordanian family and adherence to the principles of democracy and the spirit of the National Charter.

## Iraq reports 49 new cholera cases

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq Wednesday reported 49 new cholera cases this month, bringing the total of known cases to 324.

A health official quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said 33 of the new cases were reported in Diyalah province northeast of Baghdad. It said there were six in the capital.

The official did not refer to any fatalities.

Meanwhile Iraqi authorities have given a special U.N. envoy the go-ahead to visit the south where tens of thousands of Shiite Muslims reportedly are bidding after a failed rebellion against the government.

Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan, who is overseeing U.N. humanitarian efforts in the Gulf, is expected to travel to Nasiriyah on Thursday, according to a U.N. official who declined to be identified.

The go-ahead to the politically sensitive mission came after more than three hours of talks with Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein and an evening meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz.

INA quoted Mr. Aziz as expressing "Iraq's full readiness to cooperate with the efforts of the United Nations and its specialised agencies regarding humanitarian aid."

He reiterated Baghdad's call for lifting sanctions imposed after the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, according to INA.

The U.N. official said Iraqi authorities attributed the delay in granting approval to the trip to technical difficulties.

Prince Sadruddin, who arrived Monday, was originally expected to travel to the south Wednesday.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar last week ordered Prince Sadruddin to visit the marshes following a U.N. report about high-levels of Iraqi military activity in the region and increasing risks of starvation and epidemics among the Shites.

Iraq claimed last month that Iraqi forces were preparing to massacre the Shites. Iraq denied the charges.

A U.N. estimate said between 30,000 and 100,000 Shites may be hiding in the marshlands near the Iranian border. However, a relief worker familiar with the area Tuesday voiced scepticism at the figures.

He said many Shiite guerrillas were thought to be using the marshes as a base, but it was unlikely that large numbers of civilians were displaced in the area.

Deputies made clear acceptance of the Brioni plan did not alter their commitment to independence proclaimed June 25.

Mr. Bucar said before the vote: "We in no way give up our sovereignty by adopting this declaration, let me say this loudly and clearly."

Federal army units, who stormed through the republic in a blitz after the independence declaration, are supposed to have withdrawn to barracks and Slovenian independence fighters to their homes under the EC-brokered plan.

It also calls for talks to open by the end of this month on the future of the turbulent 72-year-old Balkan federation.

Deputies endorsed the plan, worked out on the Adriatic island of Brioni, by 189 to 11 with seven abstentions.

France Bucar, president of the parliament and originally a critic of the plan, said: "The Slovenian parliament accepts its entirety

(Continued on page 5)

## Slovenia votes to accept peace plan

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia (R) — The parliament of the breakaway republic of Slovenia voted Wednesday to accept a peace plan intended to avert civil war in Yugoslavia.

Deputies voted overwhelmingly to adopt the plan, removing the main obstacle to a blueprint for peace agreed by federal Yugoslav leaders, three European Community (EC) foreign ministers and leaders of the feuding republics.

Some deputies had earlier criticised the plan, which forces Slovenia to cede overall control of its international border checkpoints to federal authorities, saying it amounted to too big a compromise in the republic's drive for independence.

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His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday meets with U.N. special envoy Edouard Brunner (centre)

## Brunner: Jordan's stand on peace efforts constructive, consistent

### U.N. mission complementary to U.S. efforts

By Serene Halasa

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — United Nations special envoy Edouard Brunner left Jordan Tuesday after high-level talks on Middle East peace-making, but he made it clear it that his mission was complementary in nature to the ongoing American-led efforts to resolve the region's conflicts and that the world body was not pursuing an independent approach.

"We remain at the disposal of all parties involved in the peace process," said Mr. Brunner. He is on a five-country swing through the Middle East.

"This mission will not interfere with the peace mission of (U.S. Secretary of State James) Baker, which is already under way, alive and ongoing... and accepted by all as a genuine, serious effort,"

Mr. Brunner told the Jordan Times shortly before a meeting with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Taher Masri and Foreign Minister Abdulla Enour held talks with the U.N.

envoy Tuesday.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the Crown Prince and Mr. Brunner discussed the situation in the Middle East and that the Crown Prince briefed the U.N. envoy on Jordan's stand on Middle East peace efforts and reviewed with him the deteriorating situation in the Israeli-occupied territories.

(The Crown Prince and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvat returned to Amman from Britain late Tuesday after attending the graduation of their daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Rahma, from Cambridge University.

During his stay in Britain, the Crown Prince met with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. Middle East peace efforts were believed to have been the focus of his talks with Mr. Hurd.

In his comments to the Jordan Times Wednesday, Mr. Brunner said that although the presence of the United Nations in any peace process is opposed by some parties, mainly Israel, the world organisation is keeping its options open and will "respond to an invitation" if it is requested to do so.

Mr. Brunner rejected as baseless Israeli contentions that the U.N. was biased against the Jewish people. "I don't know in what way we are biased," he said. "The (very) resolution that practically created the state of Israel was made by the U.N.," he pointed out.

"Of course," he added, "we are biased towards peace... and we are fair and just with every party."

Mr. Brunner adopted a non-committal position on a comment by World Jewish Congress (WJC) leader Edgar Bronfman that Israel might be willing to drop its opposition to any U.N. role in the peace process if the world body repealed a 1975 resolution which equates zionism with racism.

"All resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council are taken by a majority of countries," he said. "If they want to repeal this resolution, they can do it."

Mr. Brunner, the first U.N. envoy to the Middle East in 19 years, has come under heavy attack in the local press for what

(Continued on page 5)

## Palestinians to donate their heavy arms to Lebanese army

TYRE, Lebanon (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which lost guerrilla bases in battles last week near the southern port of Sidon, told the Lebanese government Wednesday it was donating the rest of its heavy weapons to the Lebanese army.

Lebanese troops have already moved south from Sidon to encircle three Palestinian camps near Tyre where PLO guerrillas are preparing to hand the weapons to the army.

Mohsen Ibrahim, a Lebanese Communist Party leader mediating between the PLO and the Beirut government, met Lebanese Prime Minister Omar Karami Wednesday to give him a message from PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"I informed the Lebanese officials of Yasser Arafat's willingness to give the (Palestinian heavy) weapons as a gift to the army," Mr. Ibrahim told reporters after the meeting.

Mr. Ibrahim met Mr. Arafat in Tunis last week and went with him to Algeria, where the PLO leader asked President Chadli

Benjedid to mediate an end to the fighting around Sidon.

Mr. Ibrahim said the message showed the PLO had not planned the fighting and PLO leaders looked forward to "close and brotherly" relations with the Lebanese army.

Only a few hundred of the 5,000 hardcore fighters currently in the "Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh refugee camps will remain in Lebanon, the reports said.

Palestinian sources reiterated Wednesday PLO leaders were thinking of evacuating some guerrillas from Lebanon but Mr. Arafat was quoted in Tunis as saying his men would not withdraw from the camps.

Mr. Coon contrasted the treatment of Palestinians to the ease with which Israeli settlements in the same area approved and expanded.

Some 100,000 Jews now live in the West Bank, plus another 120,000 in Arab Jerusalem, which Israel has "annexed." Under the current government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir the level of construction has risen dramatically.

Jews have been settled, Mr. Coon said, mainly on land that Israel declared "state land" after occupying the area in the 1967 war.

disarmed Palestinian guerrillas were to be evacuated by mid-July from South Lebanon, effectively dismantling the PLO's last power base within striking distance of Israel.

Because of the cost and slight chances for success, most Palestinians do not even bother to apply for permits. Mr. Coon estimated up to 15,000 houses have been built in recent years without permits.

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## 5 major arms sellers approve of Mideast mass destruction free zone

PARIS (UPI) — The five permanent representatives to the United Nations Security Council — the United States, the United Kingdom, China, France, and the Soviet Union — "strongly supported the objective of establishing a weapons of mass destruction-free zone in the Middle East."

In a statement released at the conclusion of a two-day meeting here on arms transfers and non-proliferation, representatives of the five states said that establishing such a zone would freeze and ultimately eliminate ground to ground missiles in the region; require the nations to submit their nuclear activities to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards; ban the importation and production of nuclear weapons usable materials; and commit the nations in the region to become party to the Chemical Weapons Convention upon its conclusion in 1992.

The five also took a step toward reducing the proliferation of highly potent weapons throughout the world, agreeing not to transfer conventional weapons "in circumstances which would undermine stability" and to maintain "stringent" controls on weapons of mass destruction.

The following is the official text of a common statement issued following the meeting of the five:

1. Representatives of the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, France, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, met in Paris on the 8th and 9th of July to review issues related to conventional arms trans-

fers and to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

They noted with concern the dangers associated with the excessive buildup of military capabilities, and confirmed they would not transfer conventional weapons in circumstances which would undermine stability.

They also strongly supported the objective of establishing a weapons of mass destruction-free zone in the Middle East. They expressed their view that critical steps towards this goal include full implementation of UNSC Resolution 687 and adoption by countries in the region of a comprehensive programme of arms control for the region, including:

— a freeze and ultimate elimination of ground-to-ground missiles in the region;

— submission by all nations in the region of all of their nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards;

— a ban on the importation and production of nuclear weapons usable materials;

— agreement by all states in the region undertake to become parties to the CW Convention as soon as it is concluded in 1992.

3. They acknowledged that Article 51 of the U.N. Charter guarantees every state the right of self-defense. That right implies that states have also the right to defend themselves. In this respect, the transfer of conventional weapons, conducted in a responsible manner, should contribute to the ability of states to meet their legitimate defense, security and national sovereignty requirements and to participate effectively in collective measures requested by the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and

and, as far as possible, harmonized controls to ensure that weapons of mass destruction released equipments and materials are transferred for permitted purposes only and are not diverted.

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security.

They recognised that indiscriminate transfers of military weapons and technology contribute to regional instability. They are fully conscious of the special responsibilities that are incumbent upon them to ensure that such risks are avoided, and of the special role they have to play in promoting greater responsibility, confidence and transparency in this field. They also recognise that a long term solution to this problem should be found in close consultation with recipient countries.

4. They expressed the intention that:

— their national control procedures conventional weapons transfers, they will observe rules of restraint. They will develop agreed guidelines on this basis;

— taking into account the special situation of the Middle East as a primary area of tension, they will develop modalities of consultation and of information exchanges concerning arms transfers to this region as a matter of priority;

— a group of experts will meet in September with a view to reaching agreement on this approach;

— another plenary meeting will be held in October in London;

— further meetings will be held periodically to review these issues.

5. They expressed the conviction that this process of continuing cooperation will contribute to a worldwide climate of vigilance in this field which other countries will share.

## U.S. satellite saw Iraqis burying nuclear gear

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. spy satellite photographed Iraqi forces burying equipment used to enrich uranium at a secret military base near Baghdad last week, the Washington Times reported Wednesday.

Unidentified U.S. officials with access to intelligence reports disclosed the sighting to the newspaper and said the spy photograph showed Iraqis burying several large magnetic discs.

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## Senate pledges support of Cabinet

AMMAN (Petra) — During a Senate session Wednesday Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi pledged full backing to the government and cooperation in the implementation of the various topics on the agenda of the extraordinary session.

At the start of the session, which was attended by Prime Minister Taher Masri and Cabinet members, the House's secretary general read out the Royal Decree announcing the opening of Parliament's extraordinary session as of July 8, 1991, in order to debate and endorse 90 topics on the agenda.

Among the topics there is the government's policy statement and a number of laws together with a report by the head of the Audit Bureau, the water strategy for Jordan and investigations concerning financial and administrative corruption in government offices.

After the statement, Mr. Lawzi expressed hope that the government of Mr. Masri would exert all efforts to carry out the agenda and pledged full cooperation from the Senate members in this



Ahmad Al Lawzi

regard.

"The government will find the Senate fully cooperative in order to serve the country and the King," Mr. Lawzi said. Later, the Senate announced its acceptance of Mr. Salem Massadeh and Mr. Ibrahim Izzeddin as members of the House's foreign affairs and legal committees, respectively.

The House also referred several draft laws and matters to the concerned committees.

## Israeli prison authorities, strikers reach agreement

By Odeh Odeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Following 17 days of hunger strike by detainees in Israeli jails, an agreement was concluded Wednesday between the Israeli prison authorities and the strikers at the Nafha prison in the occupied Arava territories.

The agreement was concluded in the presence of representatives of Arava lawyers Ali Ghazlan and Bassam Abu Salha, from the West Bank, and Karim Abu Midian, Yunes Al Jarra and Abdul Rahim Abu Nuseir from the Gaza Strip.

Under the agreement, the detainees will suspend their hunger strike provided the Israeli authorities respond to their demands which, among other things, gives them a recess for one hour in the evening rather than at noon. The agreement also calls for providing the detainees with sufficient amounts of food at the level that existed before the Gulf crisis.

The agreement provides for the

detainees to read newspapers and magazines, make use of cleaning materials to preserve hygiene in the prison and enjoy access inside the prison.

The Nafha prison houses 280 Palestinians, 154 of whom had been given life sentences.

According to the agreement

the detainees and prisoners will

also be allowed to smoke during visits by family members and a doctor will be permanently stationed in the prison for their examination.

Three rallies had been held in Arava and several in the occupied territories in support of the detainees' demands for better living conditions.

Palestine Ambassador to Jordan Al Tayyeb Abdul Rahim Tuesday issued an appeal to world organisations to help end the plight of the 18,000 detainees now on a hunger strike inside five Israeli jails. The hunger strike, he said, was prompted by the inhuman treatment of the inmates by the Israeli authorities.

## Engineers association to discuss unemployment

AMMAN (J.T.) — The problem of unemployed Jordanian engineers will be discussed in detail by the President of the Jordanian Engineers Association Ismail Brewish at a press conference in Amman Thursday.

Nearly 1,450 registered male and female engineers are said to be unemployed and have been complaining to the association.

Several unemployed engineers complained to Al Ra'a and the Jordan Times that the engineering consultancy firms and the association were not working hard enough to help the unemployed find jobs.

Engineer Rifa'i Subhi, who owns an engineering office, said

that the problem of unemployment was due to the improper and ineffective educational policies in Jordan.

"How can a country with four million people absorb 3,000 new engineers each year?" Mr. Subhi asked.

He said that the country was in need of technicians and skilled workers rather than engineers.

The head of an association committee tackling the question of unemployment said that the Ministry of Public Works could play an instrumental role in helping the new engineers find jobs.

He said that the ministry could pursue a training programme to help engineers get jobs.

## Seminar tackles legislative aspects of drug trafficking

By Vesna Mashara  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian Psychiatric Rehabilitation Society Tuesday held a seminar on "Drugs and Addiction" under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdulah Al Khateb.

Addressing the seminar was Yousef Gharabi, the society's vice-president and a retired general from the Public Security Department, who talked about the legislative aspects of drug trafficking. Dr. Waleed Sarhan, the society's president, also addressed the seminar, presenting social and clinical profiles of drug addicts.

The seminar, part of a health cultural programme, to be carried out in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid, throughout July, August and September, will address different issues pertaining to mental diseases. Its educational pursuit is to fight the existing prejudice in the Jordanian society about mental disorders which are, according to medical sources, incorrectly regarded as insanity, and to tackle the subject of the growing popularity of non-professional healers.

The Jordanian Psychiatric Rehabilitation Society was established on February 1989.

It has 40 members, among them qualified psychiatrists and volunteers who help out.

The society sponsored many activities over the last two years. One accomplishment was raising funds for improving services in Karameh and Fuheis hospitals and starting a large-scale campaign to spread public mental-health awareness.

Asked about the society's programme for this year, Dr. Sarhan told the Jordan Times:

"Our biggest project for this year is to rent a farm, close to the Fuheis Hospital, which will be a theatre for occupational therapy. It will give a chance to the patients to learn many skills, to produce and sell, and this is the best way to the mental and social rehabilitation. We need JD 100,000 for renting fields, buying a bus and equipping the hospital building which is, for the time being, completely empty."

Dr. Sarhan also said the society was planning to resume conducting various activities in order to improve the quality of rehabilitation therapy and would continue sponsoring the public education programme and help its implementation in other Jordanian cities and villages.

The Jordanian Psychiatric Rehabilitation Society was established on February 1989.

## Al Al Bayt head says peace without justice will not last

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Al Bayt Foundation) Nasereddin Al Assad Tuesday said that the "current circumstances and challenges facing this region will not make us lose hope and optimism" and that a just and durable peace would prevail in this region.

Addressing a symposium entitled "Development Within an Islamic Perspective," Dr. Assad said that there had been much talk about peace but little about justice. He said that much of the talk about peace was "void of any real content because of the double standards and the imbalanced talk about peace and justice."

"The reason for the short periods of peace and lack of stability in the world, particularly in the Middle East, is attributable to the fact that the much talked-about peace is void of justice and did not take into account the natural rights of the people," Dr. Assad said.

He said that development needed circumstances, psychological and social conditions favourable for it to thrive. Dr. Assad added that without real and just peace, there would be no development. Moreover, Dr. Assad said, there will be no development as long as regional divisions remain because they "waste people's resources and prevent them from achieving economic and human integration."

Dr. Assad touched upon effects of the foreign debt on regional development, saying "there will be no development as

long as the peoples' capacities are tied and their resources depleted as a result of the foreign debt servicing."

Dr. Assad said that the gap between the industrialised and Third World countries or between the countries of the north and the countries of the south had widened.

He added that there was no balance in the distribution of world wealth as the developing world, which has 80 per cent of the total world population, accounts for 20 per cent of its wealth. While the industrialised world, with 20 per cent of the world population, gets 80 per cent of its wealth.

"Following the independence of the countries of the south, the number of people falling under the poverty line in the developing world has increased and consequently the gap between the rich and the poor has expanded," Dr. Assad said.

Also addressing the symposium was Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Tuweijri, assistant director general of the Islamic Organisation for Education, Science and Culture, who said that human development was the core and the starting point for any movement. He called for a nation-based "development with a human face."

Dr. Tuweijri pointed out that dealing with development from an Islamic perspective warranted a comprehensive vision of human resources, the world, life and the community.

He said that the current status of the Islamic countries was gov-



Nasereddin Al Assad

erned by a number of economic and social factors which have led to the emergence of problems fostering backwardness and failure. "These same problems face the region's peoples with difficult challenges which need to be addressed through comprehensive self-criticism in preparation for seeking realistic solutions," Dr. Tuweijri said.

He summed up the objectives of the symposium by saying that it aimed at drawing up an integrated intellectual framework which should serve as a starting point for dealing with development problems and would push the wheel of development forward.

"Taking part in the four-day symposium are 70 Muslim scholars, intellectuals, experts and researchers. The symposium will discuss 23 research papers on development from an Islamic perspective."

## Government to start spending 1991 supplementary budget on refugee-related projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has decided to begin spending from a JD 120 million supplementary emergency budget for 1991 approved by Parliament last December. The Ministry of Finance has already issued instructions to the concerned authorities to begin spending the allocated money, Minister of Finance Basel Jaradeh said in a statement here Wednesday.

"Now that the financial resources for this supplementary budget have been secured, along with foreign loans, the government has decided to start using the JD 120 million sum," said the minister in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

In December, Parliament approved two budgets: The normal fiscal budget, which

amounted to JD 1,109.2 million, and a supplementary emergency budget of JD 120 million. The latter budget depended on the Treasury receiving funds over and above the anticipated financial assistance in the regular budget to offset losses resulting from the Gulf crisis and the war that followed.

In April of this year, the minister was quoted as saying that the extra budget was needed to support the government's emergency programme which extends help to tens of thousands of expatriates who have been forced to return from Kuwait. The programme involves setting up or expanding infrastructure, schools, health facilities, water and power supply and transport services.

Such action will help the Kingdom cope with the dramatic increase in consumption as well as help productive projects absorb the returnees into the national economy.

In his statement Wednesday, the minister did not disclose the projects on which the JD 120 million will be spent, but said that

## Jordan's population to reach 4.8m by end of century

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's population by the end of the present century is expected to reach 4,849,000, up from 3,571,000 at present, and the present birth rate increase stands at 4.7 per cent a year, according to the secretary general of the National Population Committee (NPC), Dr. Mohammad Akel.

Speaking on the eve of the World Population Day, observed by the United Nations and various countries of the world, Dr. Akel said Jordan's population stood at 586,000 in 1952, but the figure soon rose dramatically due to the forced migration of people from the occupied Arab territories in the wake of the Arab-Israeli war of 1948.

In addition, at least 250,000 people who were evicted from Kuwait and the Gulf countries in the wake of the Gulf crisis arrived in Jordan, according to Dr. Akel.

He said that progressive population growth was also attributed to the sharp drop in the infant and child mortality rates, from 152 per one thousand in 1952 to 45 per one thousand in 1990, and also due to the forced migration of people from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The mortality rate declined as a result of an improvement in the standard of health services and the rise of the average income of Jordanian citizens, Dr. Akel pointed out. The mortality rate now stands at 6.2 per one thousand, but the fertility rate dropped from 9.2 per one thousand in 1952 to 5.5 per thousand in 1990.

He also noted that the life expectancy in Jordan now stands at 68 for women and 64 for men.

Only 20 per cent of the total

population is in economic activities in Jordan, with women's participation not exceeding 10 per cent, Dr. Akel added.

He said that this has led to a rise in the rate of sustenance per individual. This means that now each person is responsible for supporting four members of the Jordanian society, compared to one or two in the advanced nations.

Dr. Akel also noted that the Jordanian society is made up of a large percentage of young people, with those under 14 years of age accounting for 43.7 per cent of the total number of the population.

The NPC, which was founded in 1967, aims at establishing a national population strategy and at defining the country's population policy taking into consideration various population activities, Dr. Akel said. He said the strategy was bound to have its positive effects on the Kingdom's socio-economic development.

The Jordan office of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) aims at helping Jordan deal with the population needs, according to the Office Assistant Director for Programmes Lima

Obeidat.

She said that her office undertook a three-year programme, between 1986 and 1989, designed to boost Jordan's technical and administrative capabilities in attaining self-dependence in the field of population activities.

The UNFPA is now implementing a project designed to help protect the health of mothers and children and to enable Jordan to carry out family planning project. One other project entails training in population data analysis and training of personnel and studies at the University of Jordan.

According to Miss Obeidat, her office is also undertaking a training programme for women to involve them in the country's development projects.

In December of last year, the NPC held a meeting under the chairmanship of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma and endorsed a national health programme concerning birth spacing.

The programme was prepared by the committee's General Secretariat. It gives due attention to mother and child care with a stress on birth spacing and breast feeding.

WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of paintings and sculptures by Showqi Shoukri, Mohammad Al Jalouz and Rifqi Al Razzaq at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation 10 a.m. — 8 p.m.
- ★ Ceramics exhibition by Margaret Tadros and Najwa Annab at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- ★ Embroidery exhibition at Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.
- ★ Palestinian heritage exhibition at the Professional Associations Complex, Shmeissani.
- ★ Exhibition of stamp collection at the philatelic club, Jabal Luweibdeh — opening ceremony at 6 p.m.

## Ministry doctors complain of poor working conditions

By Samih Haddad  
Petra

AMMAN — Doctors and Specialists working for the Health Ministry Tuesday complained that they were overloaded with work at a time when they receive low salaries and no incentives to encourage them.

The Ministry of Health employs 1,300 doctors and specialists at its hospitals and health centres around the country, but, compared to their colleagues in private hospitals and those run by the Armed Forces, they are underpaid despite the fact that they provide service 24 hours a day, a number of doctors working at Al Bashir government hospital told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The doctors said that any government-employed doctors faced psychological pressure and received low salaries. This forces many of their colleagues to leave the country seeking better pay in the Gulf countries.

In 1977, the government drew up a special system for salary increments for doctors but since that date there have been no salary increases, they said.

In fact, they added, the government in 1988 decided to reduce the salaries, cutting down a general practitioner's salary to JD

150, down from JD 245. Specialists' salaries were reduced to JD 200 from JD 450, further aggravating the situation.

What is more distressing, they said, is the present low standard of hospital services, lack of modern equipment and medicine despite the fact that government doctors offer nearly 60 per cent of the total medical service in the Kingdom.

The three doctors said that any physician receiving an offer to go abroad would not hesitate to do so because after working here for 30 years, no one can get a pension of more than JD 130.

Statistics show that in 1990 Al Bashir Hospital, the largest government hospital in Jordan, treated 35,000 people despite having only 529 beds.

Surgeons at Al Bashir Hospital performed 12,300 surgeries and had more than 10,000 delivery cases.

## CBJ says it has new evidence of Israeli — counterfeited Jordanian dinars

Jordanian currency."

In

February

1990,

CBJ

Governor

Mohammad Saeed Al Nahhas

accused

Israel

of trying to undermine

## Jordan Times

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## U.N. — a lesson in futility

WE ARE grateful for Edouard Brunner, the U.N. envoy to the Middle East region, for his assertion that the world body is ready to work for the implementation of its resolutions on the Middle East conflicts. We agree with him that the U.N. "does not have the force or the material resources to implement" the resolutions. Yet, only very recently, lest Mr. Brunner forget, an army of half a million, mostly Americans, was fielded under the U.N. banner to "liberate" Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. And everybody knows very well that it was not world nations that fielded the armies against Iraq, nor the U.N., but the U.S. Worse still, Mr. Brunner missed the point. Asked to assess the outcome of his visit, the U.N. envoy said two obstacles stood in the path of peace, one "is procedural" and the other is the "goal of any talks." Even U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, whose peace plan Mr. Brunner said was "underway, alive and ongoing," had said that one of the major obstacles to peace was Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. We wonder, how is the U.N. going to be "biased towards peace," as Mr. Brunner says, while not being able to point a finger at the intransigent party?

We cannot blame Mr. Brunner or his chief, Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. and the people employed by it are only tools in a world dominated by the powerful. The Arabs have for decades now lost their faith in the U.N. system. They know exactly how world affairs and the world order are being run and what role the U.N. has in these affairs and that order. That is why the Arabs are cooperating directly with centres of power in Washington, London, Peking, Paris and, to a lesser extent these days, Moscow. Mr. Brunner and his colleagues are excused. After all, they are just officials in an organisation that is run and, most importantly, financed by the big powers and that is inefficient and over-inflated.

Yet we do not belittle the sincerity of Mr. Brunner or his colleagues. We remember that some U.N. officials had lost their lives trying to serve the never fulfilled U.N. ideals. Perhaps it is time for men like Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Mr. Brunner and their colleagues in the U.N. to first call things by their names, and second work for the implementation of a just, more balanced and more efficient world order. This might be the plea of the weak. But the weak will not remain so for ever.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

JORDAN has not despaired yet of the United Nations role in implementing the international legitimacy in the Middle East and indeed our confidence in the United Nations increased, having seen the world organisation implementing its resolutions by force in the case of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. We had thought that the eviction of Iraqi troops from Kuwait would open the door for an end to Israel's occupation of Palestinian land and the restoration of Palestinian people's rights, the paper noted. But, it said, Jordan and the Arab World have been hearing empty words coming from the Western capitals, especially from Washington about peace in the region, yet no word has been said about the need for Israel to pull out its forces from the occupied lands. The Arabs do not demand that 100,000 tonnes of bombs be dropped on Israel to force it to leave the occupied territories like the Americans and their allies did with Iraq, but the Arabs are demanding that an economic embargo be imposed on the Jewish state depriving its people of food and medicine as is being done against Iraq in order to force the aggressors to give up land they occupied over the past quarter of a century, the paper said.

Sawt Al Shaab daily welcomed a visit to Jordan by U.N. envoy Edouard Brunner and said Jordan realises the heavy responsibilities of the world organisations which seeks to establish justice and peace. The paper said that Jordan appreciates the U.N. role in any peace conference designed to end the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict but it insists that the international legitimacy be implemented in this process and that U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 be carried out in full. Mr. Brunner, like all other envoys, has heard from His Majesty King Hussein and Jordanian government leaders, the country's views with regard to peaceful settlement which should be achieved through U.N. participation and under the world organisation's umbrella, the paper noted. It said that the United Nations does not lack data and information about the long conflict in the region as its offices are full of files about the Arab-Israeli question since 1967 and before. What the United Nations ought to do, said the paper, is to end Israel's intransigence and its rejection of the international legitimacy. The United Nations acting through its Security Council ought to act now and implement resolutions that can bring about peace to the region, the paper called. It said that such peace can never materialise without real pressure to force Israel to comply with the will of the world community.

By Tom Porteous

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Israel's policy of drawing in Jewish communities that had been fully integrated in host nations has left many scars in Morocco.

The Jews of Casablanca are a small community today. The 32 synagogues in the fast-growing commercial city are too many for the 7,000 Jews who still remain. Tangier, Fez, Rabat and Marrakesh also have their dwindling communities of Jews, but elsewhere, in the smaller towns and villages of Morocco, the Jews have almost disappeared, leaving only their deserted synagogues and their graveyards. Talking to Moroccan Jews, one gets an impression of immense sadness and nostalgia which is all the more poignant because of their great love of Morocco and their determination to stay.

"All those who were going to leave left years ago," said Simon Levy, a professor of linguistics at Casablanca University and a prominent member of the Jewish community. "Our staying or leaving is no longer a political question, but a human-economic one."

Before the foundation of the state of Israel in 1948 there were 300,000 Jews in Morocco. Many belonged to families which had

been resident in the country since before the Arab conquest in the 8th century AD. Others traced their roots to the Andalusian Jewish communities chased from Spain by persecutions after the Christian reconquest of the Iberian peninsula in 1492. The Jewish community in Morocco was intimately involved in the economic and cultural life of the country.

After 1948, the young Jewish state of Israel launched an all-out campaign to persuade Moroccan Jews to leave their native land. Without immigrants, Israel could not survive for long, so the campaign was well orchestrated, well funded and fairly unscrupulous. It was also successful. Between 1948 and 1973 all but a few thousand Jews had left Morocco. The precise methods of the Jewish Agency and Mossad (the Israeli secret service) which organised the exodus are the subject of much controversy and disinformation to stay.

But the pattern is clear: with a combination of threats, promises, inducements and rumours of persecution, the Israelis and American Jewish organisations encouraged the Jews to leave. The biggest waves of emigration were always sparked by a flare-up in the Arab-Israeli conflict, in

1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973. When in the early sixties Morocco King Mohammad V tried to stop the exodus, the Israelis initiated a campaign of vilification against him which was quickly taken up by the then wholly pro-Israel Western media.

"Very few Moroccan Jews would have left their homes and villages here if the Israelis had not come to get them," says Mr. Levy frankly. "And the Israelis came here and uprooted them from their homes not for their (the Moroccan Jews) own good, but because Israel was desperate for immigrants."

Once the exodus really got off the ground, there was no stopping it. It spread anxiety and fear among those who stayed behind. In some villages, whole communities left en masse, amid-heart-rending scenes with the Muslim population trying to make them stay, according to Mr. Levy. And so the majority left — but not all to Israel. Many emigrated to France, the USA and Canada instead.

As for the fears of persecution they were quite unfounded. Morocco has a tradition of being a safe haven for Jews fleeing persecution elsewhere. They were welcomed at the time of the Spanish Inquisition, and during

the Nazi persecutions of World War II, King Mohammad V responded to French demands that the anti-Semitic laws of Vichy France be applied in Morocco with the words: "They too are our children." Even today in Israel one finds portraits of Mohammad V hanging in the homes of Moroccan Jews.

After Morocco gained independence from France in 1956, Jews were granted full civil rights and equality before the law. Today, even though the Jewish community is much depleted, Jews are working side by side with Arabs in government, in the army or in local assemblies. And Morocco still regards the tens of thousands of Moroccan Jews residing abroad as its own subjects who can return whenever they wish.

Some have returned. The Jews of Casablanca like to tell the story of one of their community who left during the great exodus of the 1960s. In Israel he was unhappy — Moroccan and other oriental Jews were discriminated against by the Ashkenazi Jews of East European origin who monopolised political and economic power. He left for France, but he was unhappy there too, and realised that he yearned to return to his native Morocco. But there was a

problem. When he left he never thought he would return, and had neglected to pay some tax debts. In the intervening years, these debts had accumulated with interest and non-payment fines. He sent his wife to Morocco to see what could be done. The wife went to the tax authorities who agreed to write off one third of what was owed, a considerable sum. Then she went to see old Muslim business associates of her husband's; they agreed to raise another third. The Jewish community raised the rest, and the family returned home.

"If it wasn't for the wound of Palestine," says Mr. Levy, "Moroccans would never have supported Iraq as they did." Although the Gulf war did not spark any serious hostility towards Moroccan Jews among the rest of the population, today they fear that the crisis — combined with that festering wound of Palestine — may lead to a growth of extremism in the Maghreb, especially among the young.

But if Moroccan Jews — both Moroccans and Jewish at the same time — are more aware than most of the dangers of the failure of one peace effort after another (dangers for the whole region, perhaps for the whole world), they are also convinced of the possibility of peace. For men like Simon Levy the very existence of Moroccan Jews, whether in Morocco or in Israel or elsewhere, is proof that Jews and Arabs cannot only live together in peace, but work together to a good reason to support Iraq in the future — World News Link.

## Governments risk sabotaging human rights

Amnesty International

GOVERNMENTS around the world are in danger of "sabotaging the world's hopes for human rights," Amnesty International said Wednesday July 10 in releasing its 1991 annual report.

"Some governments are flagrantly torturing and killing — others are hypocritically condemning some abuses but ignoring others when it suits them," the worldwide human rights organisation said.

While the 1990s opened against a background of dramatic political change that often centred on greater respect for human rights — symbolised for many by the release of Nelson Mandela in South Africa and the fall of the Berlin Wall — Amnesty International's global survey of human rights violations shows that abuses continued and often got worse in 141 countries.

People were jailed as prisoners of conscience in about half the countries in the world, more than 100 governments continued to torture or ill-treat prisoners, thousands of people "disappeared" or were extrajudicially executed in 29 countries, and death sentences were handed down or carried out in 90 countries.

The organisation said the mass executions and brutal torture following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait shocked the world and showed clearly the failure of other governments to tackle serious human rights abuses in Iraq in the past.

"We've seen human rights often take a back seat to trade or diplomatic concerns," Amnesty International said, "and become the casualty of political expedient."

The organisation said that while the previously ignored abuses committed by Iraqi forces made headlines and topped the international agenda, the grave violations in other countries like Chad, China, Colombia, Mali, Myanmar, Syria and Turkey detailed in the 1991 annual report were often given short shrift by governments.

In Africa, gross human rights violations continued despite the optimism which followed the release of political prisoners in South Africa early in the year and the abolition of the death penalty in the constitution of the newly-independent Namibia. The persecution of blacks from southern Mauritania reached disturbing new heights, with soldiers mostly from the ruling majority community arresting thousands and randomly killing unarmed villagers in virtually all parts of the south. And in Chad, the outgoing government's final act was to order the killing of at least 300 political prisoners, capping eight years of brutal repression of its suspected opponents.

Even though Iran was again a country where Amnesty International recorded hundreds of executions and other serious abuses, international criticism of the human rights situation there was muted. In Syria thousands of political prisoners were still imprisoned without charge, from military service were imprisoned as prisoners of conscience.

## Bush wants arms treaty, Gorbachev wants summit — will they trade?

By Alan Cooperman  
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush are producing their negotiators to wrap up a long-delayed arms treaty for signing at a summit in Moscow late this month.

But Mr. Bush is really more interested in the treaty than the summit, while Mr. Gorbachev is more interested in the summit than the treaty.

Mr. Bush has made it clear that concluding the strategic arms reduction treaty, which would cut the superpowers' long-range nuclear arsenals by 30 per cent, is a pre-condition for his coming to Moscow.

Mr. Gorbachev wants the summit for several reasons, the least of which is to sign a series of negotiated trade and technical agreements to help the ailing Soviet economy.

These include a tax treaty to avoid double taxation of companies operating in both coun-

tries. Although none of the agreements involve large amounts of aid, they could improve trade and lead to more U.S. investment.

The summit would come on the heels of Mr. Gorbachev's July 17 meeting with leaders of the Group of Seven major industrialised nations. It would give him an ideal opportunity to pursue proposals for Western aid that he will have raised with the G-7.

A summit also would bolster Mr. Gorbachev's position as national leader in the battle with the Soviet republics for control of the country's resources.

Moreover, both the pomp and substance of a summit with the United States would proclaim to the Soviet people, and the world, that the Soviet Union remains one of the two superpowers.

Communist hard-liners have accused Mr. Gorbachev of "losing" Eastern Europe and allowing a rapid decline in the Soviet Union's position in the world. Some have even suggested that it can no longer be considered a

superpower.

Like Mr. Bush, Mr. Gorbachev has strong reasons to conclude START: cutting nuclear arsenals promotes stability and saves money by reducing the size of the military and slowing the arms race.

After nine years of negotiations, only a few technical issues are blocking agreement on the treaty.

But U.S. officials believe that some Soviet generals are refusing to take the last few steps, and that Mr. Gorbachev has been unable or unwilling to push them.

That belief appears to have motivated Mr. Bush's message to Mr. Gorbachev over the weekend to "energise his bureaucracy" and finish the treaty.

"We want to get their team moving forward as fast as ours is," Mr. Bush said.

Mr. Gorbachev's response Monday was to dispatch Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh and Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the Soviet general staff, for talks in

Washington this week with Secretary of State James A. Baker.

Three obstacles to the treaty remain.

The first issue is how much flight data must be shared with the other side during missile tests.

The second is whether the Soviets will be allowed to remove some warheads from their missiles. By reducing the number of warheads on each missile, the Soviets would increase the number of missiles they could keep under the treaty.

The final issue is what modifications each side will be allowed to make to its current missiles without constituting a new type of missile under treaty rules.

If the Soviet envoys break the deadlock this week in Washington, Mr. Bush may be more inclined to help next week in London when Mr. Gorbachev details his economic reforms from leaders of the Group of Seven.

## More than 60% of world's beaches are washing away

UNESCO release

PARIS — The tourists basking in the sunshine on a sandy beach may not notice it between one vacation and the next, but the sandy strip they are relaxing on is probably getting a little bit narrower each year.

The phenomenon is global — according to a survey by the International Geographical Union and the Commission on the Coastal Environment, 70 percent of the sandy beaches of the world are regressing.

Dr. Roland Paskoff of the University of Lyon, who has studied beach regression in North Africa, presented his results at a conference in May on "Coastal Systems

and Sustainable Development," organised by the COMAR programme of UNESCO.

There are many reasons for the regression. The damming of rivers that flow into the Mediterranean means that the new sediment they used to transport to the sea and the beaches is no longer coming in. Another factor is the rising sea level.

In many places on the North African coast one can see ruins of constructions from the Roman age that are now under water. Current estimates vary between different sites — in Algeria the rate is estimated to 1.5 mm per year, whereas on the coast of Sfax in Tunisia the rise is 3.7 mm per

year. Over a decade that latter rate adds up to 5.7 cm in a hundred years more than half a metre.

Sea level rise, which has many causes, is not the only culprit. Construction on sandy beaches often speeds up the regression, as well as the removal of plants from the dunes.

Dr. Paskoff argued instead for better planning, studies of the situation on each beach, and more consistent management of beaches. Building a hotel a little further away from the sea may in the long run save its owners the inconvenience of transforming the outermost rooms into wading pools, once the beach has washed away.

The sea wall," said Dr. Paskoff.

The effect can be combated by pouring more sand on the beaches, but this is an expensive remedy that is unlikely to be useful other than in the most extensively developed sectors, the beaches in front of large tourist hotels and resorts.

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## Some children can only dream of school

By Tom Porteous

**BANGKOK** — The usual hustlers, pimps and employment agents are gathered to swap information under the shade porticos of Hualumphong Railway Station. They are waiting for the next train from the north. It is bound to bring another two dozen or more young candidates for

the endless supply of ill-paid and often dangerous labour in the brothels, factories, workshops, restaurants, and petrol stations of Bangkok. The younger the workers are, the lower the price and the higher the profit for the employer.

Hualumphong station, and the sleazy row of competing employment agencies that

line a street next to the railway terminal, is the first, depressing view of Bangkok for many of the growing numbers of children migrating from impoverished farms and villages in the north of Thailand in search of employment in the big city.

Saman, who says he's 14 years old (few child labourers will admit they are under 13, the legal limit for employment), arrived from Surin province a year ago and found a job working 12 hours a day as a waiter in a restaurant. He came to Bangkok after his father fell into debt, sold his farm, and was then unable to pay the rent to his new landlord. The oldest of three children, Saman is, like many child workers, proud to be able to help his family.

But he agrees with Somphot, a gas station-attendant earning 500 baht a month (\$20), that, at his age, it would be better to study than to work. "I would like to have a uniform and go to school," said Somphot, a very young-looking 14-year-old, referring to the middle-class schoolchildren he sees every morning and evening on their way to and from school. "I am very lonely in Bangkok and sometimes afraid."

Wiros, a 14-year-old employee at a printer's shop, is also lonely. Because he sends most of his earnings to his family in Kanchanaburi province, he spends much of the little spare time he has watching TV in one of the big department stores — until he gets turned out by the security

men.

Wiros, Somphot and tens of thousands of children like them are the typical ones. These are not the extreme cases, like the 8-year-old girls drugged and abducted to the notorious fortress brothels of Bangkok, or the child prostitutes found chained to their beds and burnt to death after a fire in a brothel, or the young factory workers kept locked up at their workplaces for months on end while they repay through their forced labour loans made to their parents by employment agents.

From time to time the more horrifying cases of child exploitation make headlines in the Thai press and reach the criminal courts. This in turn has helped to curb the worst excesses of child employers in recent years, according to social workers. But the general practice of child labour — less sensational — openly tolerated and partially legal — continues to grow steadily with the decline of Thailand's rural economy and the growth of Bangkok's labour market.

"Everyone recognises that this is now a serious problem," said Vittit Muntarborn, a leading campaigner for children's rights and a teacher at the Faculty of Law at Bangkok's Chulalongkorn University. "But the first thing one learns is not to expect too much from the law."

Children's dexterous fingers are particularly valuable in gem factories, one electronic goods production lines

and in the garment sweatshops that abound on the drab periphery of Bangkok. Usually the children have to pay from their meager earnings for food and accommodation provided by the employers at the place of work.

Malnourishment, weak eyesight, bad posture, stunted growth, depression, anxiety and sheer despair are among the common conditions encountered among working children by the non-governmental Foundation for Child Development, which tries to educate and help those child workers it can reach in the capital. Health workers have also come across children who are permanently crippled from work accidents or scarred from beatings. Growing public awareness of AIDS has had a negative effect on child prostitution. Brothel owners are trying to recruit ever younger girls because many clients believe, incorrectly, that the younger the girl, the less likely she is to be infected.

Appeal, a 12 year old prostitute in one of the cheaper brothels in Bangkok, came to the Emergency Home for Women and Children recently and was found to be an AIDS carrier infected with the HIV virus. After a few weeks of counseling and care, during which social workers tried to persuade her to find another way of earning a living, she disappeared, and is probably working again as a prostitute. There are many like her.

Whether in normal work or

in the sex industry, the long-term prospects for the growing numbers of child labourers are bleak. "Instead of being able to focus on the creative and varied activities associated with education," said Vittit, "many of these children are limited to repeating one manual act throughout the day in the same poorly lit and poorly ventilated surroundings. We are seeing the creation of an unfortunate class which will remain underprivileged because they have been denied the broader spectrum of education and family care."

Although they acknowledge the problem, government agencies responsible for dealing with it say they haven't enough labour inspectors to root out the worst exploiters. Voluntary organisations haven't enough resources to take more than basic remedial measures: Providing health care, advice, training and recreation facilities to working children.

While such efforts are clearly providing some relief to individual children, the problem has deeper social and economic roots that the present economic policies of the government are actually nurturing, said Vittit, who is preparing a report for the United Nations on the sale of children for labour, sex or adoption. "We tend to present a glowing account of Thailand in terms of economic performance and so forth," said Vittit. "But in fact that's highly deceptive, precisely because it is not re-



For the girls, the main source of employment are Bangkok's brothels, but there are exceptions, like this young baker who spends most of her life preparing eggroll wrappers.

flected in terms of social equity at the lower level." So far, the enormous economic growth of recent years has not significantly improved the lot of the poor. In northeastern Thailand, where most of Bangkok's child labourers and prostitutes come from, the situation has actually deteriorated. Economic success has merely concentrated even greater wealth in the hands of the rich minority and wide-

ned the gap between the rich and poor. And because the rich are the ones ultimately responsible for introducing social programmes to combat the trend, Vittit and other critics are not optimistic that the situation is about to improve.

Meanwhile, the thriving labour market in Bangkok continues to devour its young victims as they step off the trains at Hualumphong Station — World News Link.

Working 16 hours a day for a meager salary, this child can not go to school and will never be able to get a better job.

## 50-year mystery over missing U.S. pilot may be cracked soon

By Jeff Franks  
Reuter

**HOUSTON**, Texas — Deep sea researchers may soon crack one of aviation's greatest mysteries — the disappearance of U.S. pilot Amelia Earhart over 50 years ago.

Earhart, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic, was trying to repeat the feat across the Pacific when her Lockheed 10-E Electra aircraft went down on July 2, 1937.

The plane was never found, and no-one knows what happened to Earhart and navigator Fred Noonan.

But in January, scientists from the Federal Bureau of Investigation proved a metal box discovered on an uninhabited South Pacific Island came from Earhart's plane, providing the first concrete evidence of its whereabouts.

Armed with high-tech ocean-scanners, a 16-strong team from research firm Oceaneering International is preparing to comb the beach and waters around the tiny island of Nikumaroro in a bid to locate and photograph the missing plane.

Theories about the fate of Earhart and Noonan have filled over 30 books.

The influential international group for historic aircraft recovery (Tighar) believes the flyers lost their way, ran out of fuel and made an emergency landing on a coral shelf surrounding the 3½-mile-long (six kilometres) atoll.

"The coral is dry at low tide, but covered by up to four feet (1.2 metres) of water when the tide comes in," Tighar Executive Director Richard Gillespie said in an interview.

He thinks the aircraft, buoyed by empty fuel tanks,

probably floated on the reef for several days before sinking somewhere off the coast. Tighar's theory about Earhart is based on reports during World War II that traces of a "survival" camp were found on the island, other reports that Earhart attempted radio calls from the area four days after the plane disappeared, and the discovery on the island in 1989 of the metal box, which proved to be the navigator's bookcase.

Experts from Oceaneering International will use an underwater sonar device to scan the sea three miles (five kilometres) around the island at depths down to 2,000 feet (610 metres). The project will begin in September.

The company used the same technology to pinpoint bits of the space shuttle Challenger in the sea after it exploded in January 1986, killing all seven crew.

It also located a South African airways airliner 14,500 feet (4,420 metres) down in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Mauritius and an aircraft door that fell into the Pacific at around the same depth.

By comparison, finding Earhart's plane should be simple — if it is where Tighar believes it is, said Mike Kutzleb, general manager of Oceaneering's Search and Survey Division.

"Technically, it doesn't present that much of a challenge to us. Historically and interest-wise, that's where the challenge is," he said.

The sonar device beams out signals that bounce back and provide an outline of the ocean bottom. The technology is used by oil companies laying pipelines to offshore wells.

"The hardest thing is to



Amelia Earhart

differentiate between mother nature and manmade objects," Kutzleb said. "We're hoping (the plane) is in about 500 feet (150 metres) of water because if it's shallow water it could be swallowed up by vegetation or encrusted with coral so that its shape is not distinguishable."

A Japanese group, anxious to disprove theories that Earhart was killed by the Japanese in the buildup to World War II, is helping finance the search, Gillespie said. He hopes that if the plane is found, it will be recovered on a later mission and returned to the United States.

Gillespie said he believed Earhart and Noonan set up camp "just like Robinson Crusoe," but may have died

## Captain Bligh unfairly tarnished by mutiny on the Bounty

By Wilson Da Silva  
Reuter

**SYDNEY** — The statue of Captain William Bligh in Sydney cove says it was built "to restore the proper image of a much-maligned and gallant man."

Controversy has followed Capt. Bligh since the crew of his ship HMS Bounty mutinied against his command in 1789.

Capt. Bligh has been popularly portrayed as a foul-mouthed sadist, but organisers of the world's most detailed exhibition on the mutiny say he was a clever man whose achievements have been forgotten, while his crew's historically insignificant revolt has been blown out of all proportion.

"Bligh ordered flogging less than Captain James Cook ever did," said curator Paul Brunton of Australia's State Library of New South Wales, comparing Capt. Bligh with the decorated British explorer credited with discovering Australia.

"He wasn't as brilliant as Cook at navigation, but he has certainly been given an undeservedly bad name."

The library has just completed a five-month exhibition, "Mutiny on the Bounty," which brought together more than 100 artefacts surrounding the mutiny.

It includes maps, paintings, telescopes, Capt. Bligh's handwritten logbook — which he took with him when he was thrown off his ship — numerous letters and journals written by participants, and the proceedings of the famous court martial that followed.

Capt. Bligh sailed with Capt. Cook fought bloody naval battles alongside Nelson and was made governor of the young Australian colony of New South Wales. Some current maps are based

on the navigation charts he drew during voyages with Capt. Cook.

But he is primarily remembered for the shipboard rebellion, led by his second-in-command Fletcher Christian, in the early hours of April 28, 1789.

"Just before sunrise, Mr. Christian and the master at arms ... came into my cabin while I was fast asleep and seizing me, tied my hands with a cord and threatened instant death if I made the least noise," Capt. Bligh wrote in his log.

Capt. Bligh and 18 loyal crewmen were cast adrift in a small open boat with scant rations. Without charts and suffering incredible hardships, Capt. Bligh steered them to safety on Timor in the Dutch East Indies after a 41-day and 6,705 kilometres journey.

It was afeat which confirmed Capt. Bligh's resourcefulness, his supporters say.

But popular history has made Mr. Christian, not Capt. Bligh, the hero. Five films have portrayed Capt. Bligh as a cruel and tyrannical commander, personified by Charles Laughton, Trevor Howard and Anthony Hopkins, while Mr. Christian has been played by sex symbols like Errol Flynn, Marlon Brando and Mel Gibson.

Most of the 2,500 books and articles have focused on the romance and myth of the south seas story.

"Bligh has always been portrayed as an old man in his sixties, when he was in fact only 33, while Christian has always been the young and virile romantic lead," said Mr. Brunton.

Many scholars blame Capt. Bligh for the mutiny. Some attribute it to his brutal behaviour. Others regard him merely as overzealous and overbearing. One psychologist blames the mutiny on



Marlon Brando is one of the actors who played the part of Fletcher Christian in the 1935 Mutiny on the Bounty.

Capt. Bligh's purported frustration and guilt over his homossexual feelings for Mr. Christian.

Mr. Brunton, who spent 18 months researching the tale, said the mutiny was a minor maritime incident which turned into an issue during the court martial of the mutineers.

There was a campaign to discredit Capt. Bligh and make the mutiny seem justifiable, led by the moneyed families of some of the mutineers. Mr. Brunton says.

Mr. Christian and the other Bounty mutineers sailed to Pitcairn Island, an isolated rock in the Pacific where their descendants live today. Some of the mutineers returned to Tahiti where a Royal Navy captain of the time, and it worked against him. Acquitted of his ship's loss and three hanged.

## Summer weddings

By Maha Addasi

HOT weather, mosquitoes, and uninvited guests have one thing in common: All are unwanted and come together to summer weddings. First prize for degree of irritation goes to uninvited you-know-who's who are wheeled into wedding halls in their prams by their parents, where they proceed to entertain the guests with their wailing and flailing.

Let me proceed to the reasons given by some parents for why they bring their babies to weddings fully ignoring the subscript on the invitation card specifying that "children are not invited," and then I will go straight to the solutions to this not-so-new problem.

Some parents assume, and they assumed wrong of course, that their baby is very cute and that, "no-one would be bothered by the presence of our adorable little one." Others feel that they are "close friends of the family so their children are welcome." What these people do not realise is that even during the party or reception these "close friends" fast become "close enemies." There are also those people who are so protective of their children that they do not trust to leave them in the bands of a baby-sitter — probably because the kids are so lacking in discipline the baby-sitter may be tempted to cook them for dinner rather than cook dinner for them. Anyway, whatever the reasons these parents have, we must come up with solutions to jolt them into reality so that people can at least have peaceful ceremonies.

Solution number one: This is the written form of the solution. Write on the invitation card that "children are not invited." If that does not deter the accompanying of the twists to the wedding, (actually it would be too late if you want to test the theory because if it is not work, "they" will be there at the wedding) proceed to solution two. Write, also on the invitation card, that "if you bring your children to the wedding reception there will be consequences?" That way if you proceed to solution three, and put all the blame on the parents, because you already warned them.

Solution three, which has a success rate upwards of 99 per cent, is a sure-fire way to rid you of most of the rowdiness children can create if they start to cry and jump-start all the other kids within a mile's radius at the party. This solution entails the hiring of a "special usher." This usher is a person who would stand at the end of the receiving line at the entrance of the reception hall. At the sight of a child, this person's role begins. He approaches the "culprits" accompanying the child (or children), and discreetly shows them the side-door leading to the parking



lot. It is best that the usher not be related to either the bride or groom. As it is the bride or the groom's family will not see these "guests" again until their child has grown up.

The only problem with solution three is that it works. Judging by the number of people who bring their kids, if you adopt solution three the reception hall will remain empty. And there is not much celebration without people.

So the guests are either parents and children or no one at all — the basic all or nothing theory. If you want a "real" party, there are no real solutions to baving kids around, sorry. When kids do show up with their parents, you can grin and simmer. You can simmer freely, but in silence of course.

## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, July 11

1810 — Napoleonic empire annexes Holland.

1899 — Transvaal government decides immigrants to Transvaal will be enfranchised after residence of seven years.

1956 — Finno-Karelian Republic is abolished through incorporation into Soviet Union as Karelian Autonomous Republic.

1960 — Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga proclaims independence of that Zairean province.

1963 — Armsy in Ecuador ousts President Carlos Julio Arosemena, charging he is a Communist sympathiser.

1967 — Communist-led mobs of Chinese in Hong Kong step up terrorist activities, and British authorities halt all public transport as safety measure.

1971 — Moroccan government says leaders of a coup against King Hassan have been slain or arrested.

1978 — Truck carrying industrial gas explodes and sets fire to campsite on Mediterranean coast in Spain, killing at least 180 people.

1987 — United Nations proclaims newborn boy Matej Gaspar in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, as world's five billionth inhabitant.

1990 — Hundreds of thousands of miners in the Ukraine hold a one-day strike to protest the policies of the Soviet government.

Friday, July 12

1869 — Parliamentary system is adopted by Napoleon III of France.

1902 — Australia's parliament passes immigration restriction act and gives women the vote.

1941 — British-Soviet mutual aid pact of World War II is signed.

1957 — Prince Karim 20-year-old student at Harvard University, becomes Aga Khan and leader of 20 million Ismaili Muslims following death of his grandfather.

1960 — France agrees to independence of Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Central Africa

and the Congo.

1967 — Chinese Communist mobs in Hong Kong wreck government building and attack police in most violent of four days of anti-British rioting.

1971 — Orangemen in Northern Ireland march in city streets to celebrate half century of Protestant rule.

1973 — U.S. pilots fly heavy air strikes against Cambodian insurgents as fighting is reported South and West of Phnom Penh.

1977 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter goes on record as favouring development of neutron bomb, saying it would provide flexibility because of its less destructive effect.

1987 — Lebanon's Justice Minister Nabih Berri calls for declaration of "economic state of emergency" to cope with nation's worst financial crisis in 12 years of civil war.

1990 — Boris Yeltsin resigns the Communist Party during the 28th meeting of the party congress.

officers accused of trying to overthrow King Hassan.

1976 — Twelve nations conclude meeting in Paris on exploitation of minerals in Antarctic after 1989.

1986 — Two Muslims are burned alive by Hindus at main government hospital in India's Gujarat state on fifth day of Hindu-Muslim riots.

1987 — Two Iranian gunboats attack French container ship in the Gulf of Saudi Arabia, and Iraq says its warplanes made retaliatory raids.

1989 — Bomb explodes outside Honduras discotheque patronised by U.S. soldiers, wounding seven U.S. army military policemen.

1990 — Mayors of Moscow and Leningrad show solidarity with populist Boris Yeltsin by resigning from Communist Party on last day of party congress.

1990 — France and Papacy sign Concordat whereby French ecclesiastics are to be appointed by government and merely confirmed by Pope.

1801 — France and Papacy sign Concordat whereby French ecclesiastics are to be appointed by government and merely confirmed by Pope.

1822 — Greeks defeat Turks at Thermopylae Pass in Greece.

1841 — Major powers, by convention of the straits, guarantee Ottoman independence, and the Dardanelles and Bosphorus are closed to warships of all nations in peace.

1854 — Abbas I, viceroy of Egypt, is murdered, and is succeeded by Mohammad Said.

1863 — Rioting against U.S. Civil War military conscription breaks out in New York City, and about 1,000 people are killed in three days of disorder.

1878 — Russo-Turkish War ends.

1911 — Britain and Japan renew their alliance for four years.

1919 — First dirigible to cross Atlantic Ocean, Britain's 4-34, completes its round trip.

1963 — Chinese accuse United States of trying to poison relations between Peking and Moscow.

1971 — Firing squads in Morocco execute 10 army

1988 — Iran, at United

Nations, accused United States of committing "barbaric crime" in shooting down Iranian commercial airliner.

1989 — Leaders of world's seven richest nations open annual summit in Paris, with talks focused on economic struggles in Eastern Europe.

1990 — British Trade and Industry Secretary Nicholas Ridley resigns after publication of interview in which he accused Germany of trying to take over Europe and called French obedient "poodles" to Germans.

Monday, July 15

1789 — France's King Louis XVI is awakened and told that his authority has collapsed with the fall of the Bastille.

1801 — France and Papacy sign Concordat whereby French ecclesiastics are to be appointed by government and merely confirmed by Pope.

1822 — Turkish invasion of Greece begins, and Turks overrun peninsula north of Gulf of Corinth but later are forced to retreat.

1857 — British women and children, taken by Indians at Cawnpore in India, are murdered.

1893 — Matabeles stage uprising against rule of British South Africa Company.

1909 — Mohammad Ali, shah of Persia, is deposed in favour of Sultan Ahmad Shah, age 12.

1945 — Italy declares war on Japan, its former axis partner, in World War II.

1948 — U.N. Security Council orders truce in Palestine.

1958 — United States dispatches troops to Lebanon at request of President Chamoun; South Africa resumes full membership in United Nations.

1974 — Greek officers of army in Cyprus oust Archbishop Makarios from presidency.

1990 — Tens of thousands of people march to Kremlin walls to protest Communist Party control of Soviet government, army and KGB.

1990 — U.N. General Assembly adopts resolution asking Israel to halt action it was taking to alter city of Jerusalem after the war.

1988 — Iran, at United

1544 — England's King Henry VIII crosses to Calais to join Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in campaign against France's King Francis I in Picardy.

1690 — Seven French privateers capture New England islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Block Island.

1789 — Citizens of Paris storm and capture Bastille Prison and release prisoners, marking start of French Revolution.

1790 — France's King Louis XVI accepts the revolutionary constitution.

1886 — Britain and Germany agree on frontiers of Gold Coast and Togoland in Africa.

1900 — International expedition, including United States and Japan, takes Tientsin in China.

1933 — German political parties, other than Nazis, are suppressed.

1934 — Oil pipeline between Mosul and Tripoli is opened.

1960 — Leopoldville government severs relations with Belgium.

1967 — U.N. General Assembly adopts resolution asking Israel to halt action it was taking to alter city of Jerusalem after the war.

1971 — Firing squads in Morocco execute 10 army

1988 — Iran, at United

## Woody Allen pushes healthy eating — for \$2m

By John Follain

ROME — Woody Allen says he has never dieted, never shopped in a supermarket, and hates commercials.

But that hasn't prevented him making television advertisements on healthy eating for Italy's biggest supermarket chain — a deal worth some \$2 million.

"I've never been on a diet in my life. I can eat any kind of ice-cream or dessert and my weight doesn't change," said the New York actor-director, dressed for the hot Roman summer in a shapeless grey suit.

Allen, 56, seemed stung by charges that he had sold himself to Mammon in making five advertisements for the

Coop Company, which once recruited American actor Peter Falk of *Colombo* fame to sing its praises.

"What's so strange? ... Let people think what they want. And let's make the truth clear. I don't earn a cent with my (feature-length) films," Allen told reporters at a luxury hotel during a brief visit to Rome.

"I have a big family and I thought the offer was interesting," he added, nervously fidgeting with his headphones.

Together with his crew, the nearest and dearest he brought with him — actress Mia Farrow and several children — took over an entire hotel floor sealed off by several bodyguards.

In a relationship no other

A unique brand of New York humour and angst may have propelled him from obscure gag-writer to acclaimed director, but none of his films ever brought in blockbuster profits.

"In the U.S. directors are ashamed to say they are film ads, and the public doesn't even notice it. I think I at least did some funny things," said Allen.

He candidly added he hated television commercials: "They go in one ear and out the other."

The Italian retailers gave him the free rein he is used to from film studio backers in New York — total control from start to finish, virtually no questions asked.

This time, the end product is a bizarre botchpatch typical of Allen. In one commercial, extra-terrestrials descend on Earth in a space ship, to the thundering tones of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and ask what is worth

eating on the planet.

Settings for the other commercial include an art gallery in New York's soho sporting plastic statues of giant steaks, a cocktail party on 57th street, a psychiatrist's study, and a cottage in the Roman countryside.

"Please don't expect too much, perhaps I was the only one who had fun," said Allen.

Asked why he did not write himself into the commercials, he answered: "I don't think I'd be credible as an Italian consumer ... and I've never been in a supermarket in my life. There's always a housekeeper who shops for us."

Allen has only just finished his latest work, *Shadow And Fog*, in which he appears with

Mia Farrow, American actor John Malkovich and pop singer Madonna.

"It's a very comic film in black and white, set in the 1920s in a European country. Madonna has a very small part. We thought of her because she seemed perfect for the role of a trapeze artist in a circus," he said.

Not content with his success to date, Allen has one ambition: "I often dream of making a big musical like *My Fair Lady* or *Gigi*. But it's more fantasy than possible reality."

"Instead I'll do more of my usual films on my idiosyncrasies ... the kind that in America appeals to a small audience. Luckily my audience is bigger in Europe," he said.



Woody Allen

## Fame comes late to Portugal's grand old novelist

By Judith Matloff

Reuter

LISBON — His works have been translated into 25 languages, an Italian opera has been based on one of his novels and another book is being adapted into a Spanish film.

But ask Jose Saramago why he is Portugal's best-known — and perhaps only internationally known — living writer and he shakes his head wearily.

"I'm not a genius," he says. "I just do my work."

Since Portugal's 1974 revolution ended 50 years of dictatorship and censorship, the 68-year-old Communist militant has emerged as the country's literary ambassador.

For the past 10 years, he has won a world following for his lyrical novels that weave fantasy, Portuguese history and attacks on political repression and poverty.

He has been translated into nearly all European languages, decorated with France's Order of Arts and Letters and tipped as a potential Nobel Prize winner.

Perhaps the sweetest glory came last year at Milan's La Scala, where the opera *Blimunda* based on his most famous work *Memorial Do Convento* (1982, translated as *Baltasar And Blimunda*) won praise from critics.

Italian composer Azio Corghi had fallen in love with the tale of two lovers trying to escape the inquisition with a flying machine. He captured

the fantasy with extravagant sets.

The magic realism of the book — and others like *The Year Of The Death Of Ricardo Reis* (1984), a surreal story of a doctor-poet and fascism's rise in 1936 — have led to comparisons with Latin American authors such as Gabriel Garcia Marquez, of Colombia.

But Saramago denies there is an influence and says old masters Cervantes and Gogol impressed him more.

"European literature doesn't need to borrow magic realism and fantasy from Latin America. Any country can have its own magic realism roots," Saramago says.

He attributes his sympathy for the underdog — characters include chambermaids,

peasants and victims of persecution — to bumble roots as the son of rural workers, and to more than a decade with Portugal's hard-line Communist Party.

"I do not separate the Jose Saramago who writes books from the Jose Saramago who is a political activist from the Jose Saramago who has a family. When I write I do not write to serve ideology or political activism. But there is a certain social consciousness which appears in my work."

He is the party's candidate for a Lisbon parliamentary seat in October elections but says he would not take office if he won. "I don't want a political life, it makes too many demands. I am a writer who intervenes into politics sometimes."

He writes, ideally for three or four hours a day, in the peace of his modest Lisbon flat. It is crammed with books, ceramic handicrafts and prints.

All over the living room are photographs of his second wife Pilar, the young Spanish journalist he married five years ago.

She dashes in briefly to say Spanish film director Mario Camus telephoned about his adaptation of *Levantado Do Chao*, Saramago's 1980 novel about workers in the poor Alentejo region.

Such recognition has come late in life for Saramago.

He was born in the village of Azinhaga in the central Ribatejo region on Nov. 16, 1922 and brought up in Lisbon. He worked as a skilled

metal worker, translator, editor and journalist before dedicating himself solely to literature from 1976, two years after the revolution.

His first novel, *Terra Do Pecado*, was published when he was 25. It was 30 years later, in 1977, before a second novel *Manual De Pintura E Caligrafia* came out and critics began to take notice.

Since then he has honed his fantastical style with *Jangada De Pedra* (1986), an allegory on isolationism in which Iberia physically breaks away from Europe, and *Historia Do Cerclo De Lisboa* (1989) set in medieval Lisbon.

He is now writing a novel, *Evangelho Segundo Jesus Cristo*, that he hopes to finish by September.

## Italian-American makes a comeback for the jazz organ

By Charles J. Gans  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Scramble the plots of *Amadeus* and *Rocky* and you might end up with the unlikely story of jazz organist Joey Defrancesco.

Joey credits his father as his biggest influence. "You can't be better off than having a dad who plays the same instrument that you do," he said. "The music I heard from the time I was born was jazz."

As a toddler, Joey could not be separated from his toy piano. Once during a month-long break from his club dates, his father took his organ home. Five-year-old Joey couldn't keep his bands off it.

"I would come home from work and he'd be standing at the front door waiting for me to turn the organ on," recalled the elder Defrancesco.

At 7, Joey sat in with his father at a club date for the first time and wrote his first tune, a Bossa Nova dedicated to his mother, Laurene.

"Jimmy Smith was really the big innovator who played the bebop stuff on the organ. I love Jimmy Smith," said Defrancesco, who was visiting New York with his father recently. "There's definitely influences in my style ... But I play the organ like nobody has ever played it."

Defrancesco's instrument of choice is the Hammond B3 organ, which went out of production in 1975 when he was only four years old.

In the 1950s and 1960s, jazz organists with their Hammond B3s ruled the land, leading small combos in numerous clubs and lounges.

But young musicians in the 1970s and 1980s forsook the booming sound of the 425-pound (192-kilogram) Hammond B3 for lightweight electronic keyboards and synthesizers.

Now, Defrancesco is helping take the B3 off the endangered species list.

"You can't beat the sound of the B3," said Defrancesco. "It just has all those emotions in it. It's got little bits of every instrument in it. It's like having a whole orchestra at your fingertips."

The young musician, an Italian-American from Philadelphia, at first glance seems an unlikely successor to the older generation of black groove organ players, but he knows how to get down and dirty.

"I like stuff that really makes your foot tap. I like to play blues — anything that really grooves and swings with a lot of fire," he said.

His tastes are well reflected on his latest album, *Part III*, which includes tunes by Davis, Thelonious Monk and Jackie McLean, as well as his own blues-steeped originals, played by members of his working band.

On several tracks, Defrancesco also plays a muted miles Davis-like trumpet or acoustic piano.

The album's finale is Defrancesco's earthy "Gutbucket Blues," on which Joey exchanges heated organ lines with his dad, John, in what jazz writer Leonard Feather called the first father-and-son keyboard recording.

"It was great. It really put

## German museum hopes Yeltsin can return stolen art works

confusion blocking their return.

"The situation in Russia is chaotic ... we have almost nobody we can talk to there," Kunsthalle Director Siegfried Salzmann lamented.

"With Yeltsin in power, maybe everything will be different. Maybe Yeltsin can play a role," he said.

Bremen's drawings, part of a vast art haul carried off by Soviet troops in 1945, are among the first to be located now that the shrouds of cold war secrecy are being lifted.

Among the other treasures believed to be stored away in Soviet museum cellars are paintings from Hitler's private collection and the gold of King Priam of Troy.

Germany and the Soviet Union have agreed to discuss exchanging stolen works of art but the Bonn Foreign Ministry warns the talks will be long and complex.

The centrepiece of Bremen's lost treasure is a collection of 28 drawings and watercolours by 16th century German artist Albrecht Duerer, including one self-portrait in an "ecce homo" pose making him look like a suffering Christ.

The other works include drawings by Raphael, Rembrandt, Goya, Rubens, Delacroix, Manet and Monet as

well as the only known drawing for Van Gogh's painting *Starry Night*.

"They are priceless — not even five Japanese insurance companies together would have enough funds to buy them," said Andreas Kreul, an art historian at the Kunsthalle.

Bremen's battle to get the pictures back is getting to be almost as much of a drama as the story of how they found their way to Moscow in the first place.

During the war, the drawings were stored at Karnsow Castle north of Berlin to protect them from the heavy allied bombing that Bremen suffered.

In 1989, Mr. Baldwin finally

gave up his discreet campaign and announced during a private trip to Bremen that he was the one who had taken the drawings away and now wanted to return them.

Bremen was overjoyed.

The city invited Mr. Baldwin, now 72, to a local clinic for an ear operation he needed. The Kunsthalle began work on a catalogue in Russian for an exhibition of the pictures that it wants to hold in the Soviet Union.

"If Baldwin hadn't saved these things, looters would have got them and they would be scattered over the whole world," Mr. Salzmann said.

"But it's not easy to turn Baldwin's wish into reality," said Dieter Opper of Bremen's Cultural Affairs Department. "We're still trying to find someone to negotiate with."

## 'The empress of African song' plans to end exile

By Donna Bryson

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — South African singer Miriam Makeba opens her newest album with an exile's lament — but says her decades of living abroad finally are nearing an end.

Ms. Makeba, who for more than 30 years has championed the anti-apartheid cause from her artist's platform, plans to return to live in South Africa by December.

"I think I have tried my best from outside to tell the world that we have a problem," she told the Associated Press. "And now that I can go home, I can do concrete things — help the children, help the elderly. The fact that my country is in a rotten state doesn't mean I should stay away."

The song *I Still Long For You*, by South African composer Victor Massaro, "expressed what I feel, having been to so many countries — I could fill a wall with the names — and missing home," Ms. Makeba said in a recent telephone interview from her

current home in Brussels. She said the song is one of her favourites on *Eyes On Tomorrow*, an album she recorded in South Africa. It was released on June 11 on the Polydor label.

"I've been singing that song on stage for two years," she said in a soft voice that nonetheless was as compelling as her powerful singing.

"In Germany the first time I sang it at a big arena in Berlin, all you could see were torches waving back and forth with the rhythm. I guess I sing it with a lot of feeling."

In Johannesburg, she worked with musicians who "understood the music I was doing," she said. "I think there was less explaining to do. They understand even the lyrics, which I sing in African languages. I didn't have to translate for them... as I usually have to do with my musicians."

She writes in her 1987 memoirs that friends and relatives who first encouraged her to perform compared her voice to that of a nightingale. The young nightingale went on to become "mama Africa"

and "the empress of African song," titles that recognise the emphasis she has placed on traditional songs as well as the work of contemporary African composers.

The multilingual *Eyes On Tomorrow* includes *Vukan (Wake Up)*, a song in her native Xhosa written by noted South African trumpeter Hugh Masekela.

"It's a plea to our people to stop calling each other names, to stop killing each other, that we must begin to hold hands to build a nation," she said.

She blends a traditional Xhosa song, *Tublasizwe (Nation, Stop Weeping)* with Bob Dylan's *I Shall Be Released* in a duet with American singer Nina Simone. Ms. Makeba said both songs speak of "Breaking through."

Though she was not at first politically outspoken, her growing prominence as an artist seems to have raised suspicion in Pretoria. In 1960, when she tried to fly home for her mother's funeral, her passport was revoked. The government offered no explanation for the action.

In 1963, she appeared before the U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid to call for an international boycott on South Africa. Pretoria responded as banning her records.

She still sings with the sweet, clear voice of the young woman who in the 1950s introduced American and European audiences to the "click sounds" of the Xhosa language. And at 59, she also has developed a jazz growl and an accomplished actress's grasp of emotion.

Ms. Makeba left South Africa to perform in Europe and the United States in 1959 after her brief appearance — she sang two songs — in the film *Come Back, Africa* introduced her to a wider audience.

"It was like a revival," she said of the April performances. "My music having been banned for so long, that people still felt the same way about me was too much for me. I just went home and I cried."

De Klerk has overseen the dismantling of laws segregating neighbourhoods, hospitals, property ownership,

parks, beaches and many other facilities. In late June, the South African parliament repealed the law that classified all citizens by race.

Last year, De Klerk legalised the main anti-apartheid group, the African National Congress, and freed its leader, Nelson Mandela. But the government and the ANC still have not sat down for substantial negotiations on a new constitution

## New alternatives found for abdominal surgery

By Dr. Khalil Zayadin

GALLBLADDER disease continues to be one of the most common digestive disorders seen by physicians not only in Jordan but all over the world. Approximately 500,000 cholecystectomies (removal of gallbladder through surgery) are performed each year in the United States. After conventional major abdominal surgery, patients experience considerable discomfort and their recovery time is lengthy. The resultant cost in total health care dollars is enormous. These factors have prompted scientists in recent years to pursue alternatives to operative cholecystectomy. Procedures such as lithotripsy, percutaneous stone extraction, and stone dissolution are now being offered to more and more patients. The number of patients for whom these alternative therapeutic modalities are suitable, however, remains limited. Furthermore, the recurrence rate for cholelithiasis (stone gallbladder) following successful non-operative therapy is significant. Therefore, it is doubtful that such non-surgical approaches will have any significant impact on the reduction of health care expenses.

Another alternative to conventional surgery and open cholecystectomy has been developed — Endo-cholecystectomy. This technique offers a number of advantages over the standard, open approach. Both hospital stay and post-operative recovery period are greatly reduced. Approximately 15-20 per cent of patients who undergo Endo-cholecystectomy are discharged on the day of surgery; the rest are hospitalised for only one night. The majority of patients are able to return to full activity within 5-7 days.

By contrast, patients who undergo routine open cholecystectomy require 5-7 days in the hospital and three to six week absence from work. The reduced hospital stay and shorter recovery time following Endo-cholecystectomy is expected to have a tremendous economic impact. In addition, patient discomfort and cosmetic disfigurement are dramatically reduced following Endo-cholecystectomy.

Endoscopic removal of the gallbladder has now been performed on several thousand patients worldwide and the early experience indicates that this operation, when performed by fully trained doctors is safe. It is applicable to about 80-90 per cent of patients with symptomatic gallstone disease and carries significant advantages in terms of early recovery and absence of wound complications.

We in Jordan are now in a position to perform this operation safely in a couple of hospitals. About 20 operations using the described endoscopic technique have been carried out successfully so far and without complications. Still the decision whether a stone gallbladder should be removed endoscopically or by the open traditional method remains to be taken after careful evaluation of each single patient.

The writer is a general surgeon.

## Brain 'compensates' for injury by reorganisation

By Paul Recer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Research using monkeys that were the focus of a decade-old animal rights battle has shown that the brain compensates for injury by reorganising itself far more extensively than previously thought possible, researchers say.

Tim P. Pons, the lead researcher in the study, said that the finding means it may be possible some day to train healthy portions of the brain to take over functions lost to stroke or head injury.

"Now we're finding out that... it's not a fixed system," said Pons, a National Institute of Mental Health researcher.

A report on the study was published in the latest edition of the weekly journal Sci-

ence.

The research was conducted on four of 17 Macaque monkeys that in 1981 were seized by police after an animal-rights organisation claimed the animals had been mistreated by federally-financed researchers. Later the monkeys passed into federal custody. They came to be known as the Silver Spring monkeys after the town in Maryland where the research lab was located.

Animal rights groups, led by the People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), conducted a long legal battle attempting to gain custody of the animals.

Last year, PETA attempted to block a National Institute of Health (NIH) plan to conduct brain research as two of the monkeys were being

euthanised. The organisation lost an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court in April and NIH scientists conducted the experiments.

In research more than 12 years ago, arm nerves in the monkeys had been severed at the spine. Pons said this made the Macaque's arms numb from the shoulder to the hand. This was done in both arms for one of the monkeys and in one on the other three.

As a result of the severed nerves, Pons said a portion of the brain cortex that usually functions for the arms received no sensory inputs. The purpose of the new research, he said, was to determine if a brain cortex deprived of sensations would change over a long period of time.

"What was thought would

happen is that the region of the brain would just lie dormant," said Pons. "But what we found is that the region had reorganised to represent another body part."

Portions of the brain that normally processes information for the hand, for instance, were found to have "rewired themselves" into detecting sensations from the face and chin.

Pons said the research was conducted by placing the animals into deep coma with drugs. Their skulls were then opened and microelectrodes capable of detecting the faint electrical signals of brain activity were placed in the portions of the cortex that would normally feel sensations from the arm.

Points on the face and

trunk of each animal were then stimulated. The electrodes registered electrical impulses from the stimulation of the face, but not of the trunk.

This showed, said Pons, that "one portion of the brain that normally processes information for the hand, for instance, can just as easily process information for the face... If you brought the right information, it could process any sensory information from any body part."

He said "if you know how the brain reorganisation works" it may be possible to "enhance" the process and cause healthy portions of the brain to take up the work previously performed by the damaged part of the brain.

A statement from the Physicians Committee for

Responsible Medicine, one of the animal rights groups opposed to the monkey brain experiment, said the work "had little resemblance to a proper scientific study."

"It was a poorly and sloppily proposed experiment," said Dr. Neal Barnard, a Washington psychiatrist and spokesman for the Physicians Committee. He said it was "complete nonsense that this could lead to treatment for stroke victims. It has nothing to do with treatment."

The research was conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institutes of Health and Vanderbilt University.

Science, which published the study, is the journal of the National Association for the Advancement of Science.

and certain foods.

Dr. Neil Raskin, chairman of the congress' scientific programme, said that while there are promising studies on the new drug Sumatriptan, which is expected to reach the U.S. market in 1993, "We're not waiting with bated breath until '93 to do something about headache. We can do very good things right now."

Sumatriptan, awaiting approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, is injected in patients to relieve the pain of migraines.

Dr. Ninan Mathew, chairman of the congress' organising committee, said conference participants hope to spread the word that "severe headache is not a reflection of a poor character or a desire to miss work."

"To solve the problem of headache, we study the brain itself. To help patients, we also need to solve the problem of misinformation," he said.

## Headaches often mistreated, misunderstood — experts

By Nancy Benac  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Severe headaches afflict millions of people whose suffering often is underestimated, misunderstood and mistreated, according to doctors at the largest conference ever convened on the subject.

More than 1,000 experts from 43 nations were gathered recently for the International Headache Congress, whose organisers said head pain doesn't get the respect it deserves as a serious ailment.

"Fifty to 70 million Americans experience severe headache, which may account for more missed days of work and more visits to physicians than any other condition," said Dr. Joel Saper, president of the American Association for the Study of Headache, the host organisation for the congress.

Survey results released at

the conference showed migraine headaches affect 14.6 per cent of women and 4.8 per cent of men in the United States, with an average of 12 to 15 attacks a year. More than 80 per cent of people with severe migraines are temporarily disabled, some of them requiring bedrest, researchers reported.

Another study found that "quality of life" for migraine sufferers may be even lower than for people suffering from serious medical conditions such as diabetes, arthritis, hypertension and gastrointestinal disorders.

"Although migraineurs may be physically able to function, they function be-

haviorally at a level well below their physical capabilities," the study by J.T. Osterhaus said. "These findings suggest the burden of this illness is probably greater than previously anticipated."

Dr. K.M.A. Welch, president of the International Headache Society, said medical science is making strides in understanding the causes of headaches and treating severe forms such as migraines and cluster headaches.

But he said more needs to be done to educate the public about headaches and more sophisticated research is needed to better understand headache pain and its implica-

tions.

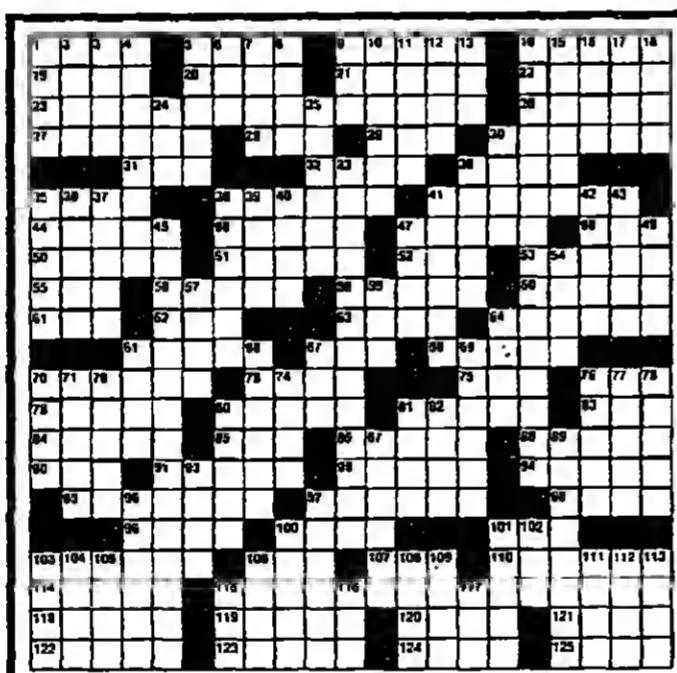
For example, he said, one recent study detected a high rate of suicide among migraine sufferers whose headaches are preceded by aura in which the patient sees colours, flashing lights and bright spots. The higher suicide rate was present even in migraine sufferers who were not depressed, he said.

Doctors use a variety of drugs to both prevent headaches from occurring and to abort them or lessen their severity when they do occur, conference participants said. Patients also learn how to avoid possible headache triggers, which may include strong smells, bright lights

## Weekend Crossword

THE WAY TO GO  
By Dorothy B. Martin

**ACROSS**  
1 Circles  
5 Bedouin  
6 "I'm a watcher"  
14 Pub measures  
19 Moking  
20 Hooded garment  
21 Coal material  
22 Carter  
23 Gloria Swanson  
Min.  
25 Football Hall of Fame's Greatest  
27 Capitol Hill group  
28 Banana galant  
29 De la Salle  
30 Moon serenades  
31 Out of one's mind  
32 Orient  
33 Sea  
34 Soccer goal  
35 Port  
38 Port  
41 Persons  
  
**DOWN**  
1 Doleys  
2 Chills and fever  
3 Actor Sean  
4 Place to place  
5 Performer  
6 Steel from  
7 Army deserter  
8 Future  
9 Vase, jerrys  
10 Rose o'clock  
11 In any way  
12 Carter  
13 Terminate  
14 Part of a lame address  
15 Birman's place abbr.  
16 Birman's place  
17 Math jongg piece  
18 (deteriorate)  
  
**Diagramless** 19 X 19. By James Barrick



Last Week's Cryptogram

1. My stocks have given me no lack of variety: two go-go, a few only so-so, the rest no-no.  
2. Talk may be cheap, but some friendly folks are such speedbumps.  
3. Every kind of man may be his own peculiar architect, but some have flawed blueprints to work from.  
4. Lone lout's maniacal cry scares my tiny tot.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. BFFT JYMM-RPSSNJ EGTNT NIYTNJ  
LGIU KTYPSMNNO UNGTO STUPIO SF OTER  
ONNJMNOO BFLNNTGIGNSNO.

—By Loretta M. Ousley

2. JER OPGAO TABOEX OSEY LEZY TEACP  
YER VED ERAO DRKJ BBVYEXO KE VRL  
CRYO.

—By Earl Ireland

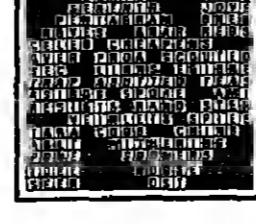
3. GIV CLKY PURAX DOGLEQ QDYL RARESOK  
QWLUKV. RELAX ILE IDLO ENODU A D  
ENLYVO CVW.

—By Lois H. Jones

4. UFRUDA WBZIGHAWHA. EH WROEM. SIGMY  
SUUM PU EL "YUUK EH APU PUWDA IS .  
AWFUL."

—By Ed Hoddison

SOLUTIONS OF  
LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



By Randi Hutter Epstein  
The Associated Press

PARIS — If in vitro fertilisation does not work after seven attempts, it probably never will, researchers have told an international conference on the subject.

That discouraging word at the World Congress on In Vitro Fertilisation and Assisted Procreation comes on top of a report saying that most infertile couples who turn to science for help cannot expect to deliver a healthy infant.

In the latest report, Dr. Hilton Kort of Reproductive Biology Associates in Atlanta, said more than 80 per cent of 178 women who got pregnant using in vitro fertilisation did so within two tries. None got pregnant after seven attempts.

"We would strongly advise against trying more than seven times, unless new technology is tried," said Kort.

Between 1985 and 1989, Kort's clinic collected more than 1,000 eggs for in vitro fertilisation.

Among 138 women, 80 got pregnant after one attempt, 33 after two attempts, 11

after three attempts, and 14 women got pregnant who tried between four and seven times.

In a report to the conference, researchers said a study of 469 fertility centres in 24 countries showed that no more than 20 per cent of couples trying to conceive with medical help have healthy babies.

"No one can deny efficacy is low, from 5 per cent to 20 per cent depending on the study," said Dr. Marsden Wagner, director of maternal and child health at the World Health Organisation.

He appealed for international standards to monitor fertility clinics.

But Dr. Robert Edwards, professor at Cambridge University and the leading scientist involved with the birth of the first test tube baby in 1978, said: "Standards are the enemy of progress outside a certain minimal level. It's the variation that allows

us to make new discoveries."

Assisted procreation refers to any kind of treatment used to boost fertility, including artificial insemination, injecting sperm into the cervix, and in vitro fertilisation.

Newborns conceived in vitro have a higher rate of neonatal death and are more likely to suffer from low birth weight.

For women, there is a rare, but real life-threatening risk from the drugs used to increase fertility. Occasionally, women treated with such drugs suffer from lethal fluid retention and kidney failure.

According to international statistics, about a fourth of the pregnancies end in miscarriages.

A reassuring note to prospective parents is that fetal malformations, such as "down's syndrome," are no more common among babies conceived in vitro than among those conceived normally.

ling Bennett, an epidemiologist at PAHO.

The cholera virus, whose main symptom is violent diarrhoea, is passed on through drinking water mixed with sewage.

By the end of May cholera had killed 1,726 people in Peru, 343 in Ecuador and 28 in Colombia, according to PAHO figures.

"We believe that about 190 million people in Latin America lack proper access to health care," said Cesar Viera, a Brazilian physician at PAHO. "That number seems to be increasing."

## Cholera spread points to broader Latin American economic crisis

By Andrew Hurst  
Reuter

CARACAS, Venezuela — A cholera epidemic sweeping Latin America has focused attention on the region's lamentable state of health care.

A decade-long debt crisis has drained government reserves, leaving little cash available to put things right.

But economists say the disease is also exposing deeper economic trouble and that government incompetence is partly to blame for the chronic inadequacy of health and sewage systems.

"To blame the cholera

epidemic on the debt crisis is an exaggeration," said a Peruvian economist at an international organisation in Washington. "It's basically down to bad economic management and the debt problem is a component of that."

Rampant inflation, ballooning deficits and crushing debts have forced governments drastically to pare spending on hospitals, sewage treatment and health care.

"By the time the cholera epidemic arrived, it found a government unable to spend a penny on health, education or practically anything," said David Brand-

## U.N. envoy lauds Jordan's stand

(Continued from page 1)  
was described as "his pale role and apologetic statements."

"From what he has said, his mission is to collect facts — while the U.N. has been filled with facts and files about the Middle East," said the Arabic-language Al-Dustour daily newspaper in an editorial Wednesday.

Mr. Brunner said that the fact that the U.N. has not taken an independent approach to Middle East peace efforts does in no way diminish the importance of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

But "the U.N. does not have the force or the material resources to implement (the resolutions)," he said. "The countries (U.N. members) have to implement them."

Assessing the outcome of his talks in Israel and Jordan before proceeding to Syria, Mr. Brunner said he found that there were two

sets of obstacles facing the peace process.

The first obstacle, he said, "is procedural," in that while the Arab side wishes to have a peace conference the Israeli side insists on having bilateral talks with its Arab neighbours.

The other obstacle, which is of substance, is the goal of any talks," he said noting that the Arab and Israeli sides have their own interpretations of Security Council Resolution 242 — the key U.N. document which the Arab World says should serve as the basis for any peace settlement with Israel.

Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the peace efforts, Mr. Brunner said, "is very consistent, reasonable and well meaning."

"The Jordanian government has a constructive way of looking at things and it is contributing a lot in the peace process," said the envoy.

## U.S. insists Iraq is hiding data

(Continued from page 1)  
when Iran had declared all its research facilities to the IAEA, as a signatory to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Israel in 1981 bombed a reactor.

"Although the activities of this stage were declared and clear, Israel aborted these endeavours by destruction of the 17 July reactor and its equipment and installations on June 7, 1981," the letter said.

Then, during the Gulf war, it said, sites containing nuclear fuel were bombed by the United States "disregarding the hazards that might affect the civilian population and the local environment."

The letter said President George Bush in November 1990 said Iraq would be capable of manufacturing a nuclear device within two months and therefore "was obliged to wage a war as soon as possible in order to destroy the Iraqi nuclear capabilities before it could manufacture such a weapon."

## EC links trade benefits to peace

(Continued from page 1)  
the occupied territories.

"We have discussed this with the foreign minister today and we have an agreement but we will not announce the details until tomorrow morning," Mr. Pierini said. The agreement must also be approved by Defence Minister Moshe Arens, he said.

The EC has allocated 70 million ECU (\$79 million) to Palestinians in the occupied territories this year, 60 million ECU (\$68 million) of it in emergency

State Department spokeswoman Tutwiler said the United States believed there were still discrepancies in the documents but gave no explanation except to say "we're not buying that."

Mr. Hussein also said most of the devices were destroyed by Iraq because the Security Council had ordered Baghdad to pay for the destruction of its own weapons and it could not afford the U.N. tab.

He disclosed that Iraq had used three methods to enrich uranium isotopes: electromagnetic, centrifugal and chemical separation.

In a separate list Iraq revealed it had 30 cutromes, World War II electromagnetic devices used to enrich uranium, in various states of destruction, diplomats said.

Iraq provided the information after heavy pressure from the Security Council to explain why a U.N. inspection team was barred two weeks ago from looking at what it suspected were cutromes.

## EC links trade benefits to peace

aid for housing, education, agriculture and hospitals.

The Palestinian economy, battered by the uprising, suffered a double blow during the Gulf war — decline in remittances from relatives working in the Gulf and loss of jobs in Israel.

Foreign relief workers in the occupied territories say some 30 per cent of the Palestinian workforce in the occupied territories is unemployed but in the squatters refugee camps the rate has soared to 70 per cent.

## Slovenia votes to accept peace plan

(Continued from page 1)  
EC foreign ministers agreed Wednesday to send a mission of up to 50 unarmed observers from EC countries to Yugoslavia to monitor the precarious peace process.

Croatia fears a federal army assault within days to crush its independence attempt, Information Minister Hrvoje Hitrec said Wednesday.

Describing the situation in the rebel republic as "highly explosive," he urged the rapid deployment of EC observers to deter the army, which is led by officers from the rival republic of Serbia.

"All indications are that Croatia is seriously threatened," Mr. Hitrec told a news conference in Zagreb. "We expect an army aggression within five to 10 days which will be more extensive in scale than in Slovenia."

Croatia's drive for independence is opposed by most of the republic's Serbian minority of 600,000 and by Serbian politicians who claim part of its territory.

The conflict is sharpened by centuries of animosity and bloodshed between Yugoslav's two largest nationalities.

Mr. Thomas, 43, a court of appeals judge, is President George Bush's choice to fill the position vacated by Mr. Marshall, 83, a civil rights lawyer and the first and only black to sit on the nation's highest court.

A controversial choice, Mr. Thomas must now be approved by the Democratic-controlled U.S. Senate which will assess his standing on abortion, prayer in public schools and civil rights. The process is likely to be accompanied by heavy scrutiny and could spark political fireworks, civil rights leaders say.

Civil rights campaigner Jesse

Jackson has already urged the Senate to reject the nomination and one black group made clear it wanted a black who would take up Mr. Marshall's liberal legacy.

But Mr. Bush told reporters that race played no role in his choice, saying he thought Mr. Thomas was the best person for the job.

Mr. Thomas himself criticises affirmative action programmes to help blacks, other minorities and women to overcome discrimination and once said: "No one should be rewarded or punished because of group characteristics."

His nomination has fuelled

worries that the court is shifting to the right, a movement legal experts say stems from last year's retirement of leading liberal, Justice William Brennan, and Mr. Bush's decision to replace him with Thurgood Marshall who announced his retirement in June.

Mr. Marshall's place may be taken by conservative black Judge Clarence Thomas whose presence, civil rights groups say, will swing the already conservative court firmly to the right in its decision-making.

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## Christians' status in Kuwait boosted by Gulf war

By Michael Kuli  
Reuter

KUWAIT — The only cross raised in Muslim Kuwait is the red cross of the international relief movement, but the emirate's Christians have gained new confidence from the role of Western troops in the Gulf war.

Visible symbols of Christianity are still banned and Kuwaiti 70,000 Christians celebrate mass on Friday, the Muslim holy day, instead of Sunday.

But they feel the role of the U.S.-led allies in driving out Iraq's occupying army has raised their status after years of keeping their faith discreetly behind closed doors.

Kuwaitis respected us more after the Gulf war because they said it was mainly the Western Christian countries that liberated Kuwait from the occupation of neighbouring Muslim Iraq," Catholic priest Maroun Al Saabi told Reuters.

"We don't mind worshipping in houses. The most important thing for us is to practise our faith and live in peace, and these two things are available in Kuwait," said George Haddad, a 50-year-old businessman who has lived in Kuwait for 30 years.

Christians in Kuwait are mainly Lebanese or Palestinians who came to the country after the discovery of oil in the 1930s.

Only a handful have Kuwaiti nationality and others are not entitled to apply for it under current Kuwaiti law.

However, they say they have felt threatened only once — at the peak of the fundamentalist wave that swept through the Mus-

lim world in the 1980s.

"We were frightened when a pro-Iranian extremist trend grew in Kuwait. The newspapers attacked the existence of our churches and people were harassing us," Mr. Haddad said.

"My daughters used to be insulted by Kuwaiti fundamentalists when they wore a cross around their necks. But now the situation is better," he added.

There are now seven churches in Kuwait, one of which — the Catholic Church of the Sacred Family — was built in the city centre in 1960 with government funds provided as a goodwill gesture.

From the outside, it looks like an ordinary two-storey villa. There are no church bells and no cross on the roof.

But inside coloured icons hang on the walls, candles flicker on the wooden altar and the smell of incense fills the air.

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Financial Markets		Jordan Times			
in co-operation with		Cairo Amman Bank			
U.S. Dollar in International Markets					
Currency	New York Close Date 9/7/1991	Tokyo Close Date 10/7/1991			
Sterling Pound	1,6229	1,6175			
Deutsche Mark	1,8170	1,8207			
Swiss Franc	1,5750	1,5797			
French Franc	6,1665	6,1793 **			
Japanese Yen	138.76	138.66			
European Currency Unit	1,1305	1,1283 **			
1 USD Per 375s European Opening at 8000 U.S. Dollars Eurocurrency Interest Rates Dates 10/7/1991					
Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS	
U.S. Dollar	5.93	6.06	6.37	6.81	
Sterling Pound	11.12	10.87	10.68	10.62	
Deutsche Mark	8.87	9.06	9.25	9.31	
Swiss Franc	8.06	7.87	7.81	7.56	
French Franc	9.56	9.56	9.56	9.62	
Japanese Yen	7.37	7.50	7.31	7.28	
European Currency Unit	9.64	9.3	10.06	10.06	
Interest bid rates for amounts exceeding 1,000,000 or equivalent					
Precious Metals Dates 10/7/1991					
Metals	USD/Oz	JD/Gm*	Metals	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	368.85	7.15	Silver	4.44	.10
Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Dates 10/7/1991					
Currency	Bid	Offer			
U.S. Dollar	.688	.690			
Sterling Pound	1.1124	1.1180			
Deutsche Mark	.3777	.3796			
Swiss Franc	.6357	.6379			
French Franc	.1113	.1119			
Japanese Yen	.4956	.4981			
Dutch Guilder	.3354	.3371			
Swedish Krona	.1044	.1049			
Italian Lira*	.0508	.0511			
Belgian Franc	.01840	.01849			
Other Currencies Dates 10/7/1991					
Currency	Bid	Offer			
Bahraini Dinar	1.8100	1.8350			
Lebanese Lira*	.0760	.0780			
Saudi Riyal	1.1830	1.1839			
Kuwaiti Dinar	-	-			
Qatari Riyal	1.1860	1.1873			
Egyptian Pound	1.1850	1.2000			
Omani Riyal	1.7200	1.7900			
UAE Dirham	1.1860	1.1873			
Greek Drachma*	.3300	.3500			
Cypriot Pound	1.3800	1.4100			
CAR Indices for Amman Financial Market					
Index	8/7/1991 Clos	9/7/1991 Close			
All-Share	111.98	112.00			
Banking Sector	106.70	106.94			
Insurance Sector	120.48	120.09			
Industry Sector	117.78	117.19			
Services Sector	127.38	127.15			
December 31, 1990 = 100					

## Egypt wins huge aid commitment at Paris meeting

PARIS (R) — Egypt won commitments of aid of about \$4 billion per year over the next two years at a meeting Tuesday, the World Bank said in a statement.

International donors also agreed to finance a social fund to help sections of the population whose livelihood are at risk due to economic adjustment.

The World Bank is putting \$140 million in soft loans towards the fund and, with additional resources from donor countries and organisations, it will total \$500 million, the bank said.

"We received much more than I expected when I came here," Egypt's Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Ganzouri told a news conference.

He rejected a suggestion that Egypt had profited by supporting the anti-Iraq coalition during the

1991 Gulf war.

"We were the biggest loser in the crisis, not the winner," he said.

Mr. Ganzouri said Egypt lost \$20 billion in revenue in the 10 months starting August 1990 and some \$3 billion because 600,000 overseas workers had lost their jobs.

World Bank vice-president for the Middle East, Willi Wapenholz, told the news conference that most of the aid would be in grants or soft loans.

Only \$500 million would be on commercial terms.

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## Bush lifts S.Africa sanctions

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush ended a U.S. trade embargo against South Africa Wednesday, saying Pretoria's "irreversible" move towards dismantling apartheid justifies lifting economic sanctions imposed in 1986.

Mr. Bush said at a news conference South Africa had met all five conditions, including the release of political prisoners, that Congress imposed to punish Pretoria for its policies of strict racial separation.

"Progress has been slow and often painful, but progress has definitely been made," he said.

"During the past two years we've seen a profound transformation in the situation in South Africa...I really firmly believe that this progress is irreversible," he said.

Mr. Bush said he had issued an executive order officially terminating the sanctions. He said he phoned African National Congress (ANC) President Nelson Mandela to inform him of the decision and would telephone South African President F.W. De

Klerk Thursday.

He did not say what Mr. Mandela's response was, but the ANC has insisted the South African government had not released all political prisoners as it claims.

The ANC said there were nearly 1,000 still being held, prisoners the white minority government said were being held for non-political reasons.

Mr. Bush also said he had ordered a doubling of U.S. assistance for South African blacks from \$40 million to \$80 million.

The money, he said, will be used to expand efforts to help meet economic and housing needs for South African blacks.

"This is a moment in history which many believed would never be attained. But we've done so through the efforts of many people in South Africa and around the world," he said.

The sanctions barred trade between the United States and South Africa on a wide variety of goods, including gold coins, computer technology, steel, coal, oil and farm products.

They also banned U.S. invest-

ment and direct air links.

Mr. Bush said separate legislation, not affected directly by Bush's action, would continue to bar U.S. arms deals and export-import bank loans to South Africa. The legislation also bars U.S. support for International Monetary Fund loans.

"All is not totally well there.

And will continue to be as active involved as we can be," he said.

Explaining his decision, he said economic growth would help both blacks and whites in South Africa. He rejected the argument of some opponents that lifting the sanctions would undermine the progress being made.

Mr. Bush said he hoped states and private institutions would take note of his lifting of the sanctions and would act accordingly to reopen trade links with South Africa.

Members of Congress who support continuing the sanctions have said they are powerless to block Mr. Bush.

On Tuesday at a news conference with Mr. Bush in Toronto.

They also banned U.S. invest-

ment and direct air links.

LOS ANGELES (R) — A commission charged with investigating the videotaped beating of a motorist by Los Angeles police has called for the resignation of embattled chief Daryl Gates.

The independent commission on the Los Angeles Police Department stopped short of asking for Mr. Gates' immediate resignation, suggesting he stay on during a transition period while a new chief is chosen.

The March 3 beating of motor-

ist Rodney King by four officers following a high-speed chase through north east Los Angeles was captured on videotape by an amateur photographer.

The tape shows the helpless Mr. King being hit 56 times by officers wielding nightsticks and being kicked about the head and body. It was broadcast worldwide and created a U.S. outcry against police brutality.

President George Bush called the beating "sickening" and

Mayor Tom Bradley appointed a seven-man commission to investigate, which was combined with a three-man commission appointed by Mr. Gates.

The commission's report, compiled in 100 days of intensive investigation, recommends sweeping changes in the Los Angeles Police Department aimed at eliminating police violence, ridding the department of racial and sexual bias and emphasizing crime prevention rather than crime control.

## Iran-contra probe to move forward after guilty plea

WASHINGTON (R) — The Iran-contra special prosecutor has vowed to investigate the roles of other top intelligence and Reagan administration officials in the scandal after a former CIA officer agreed to cooperate in return for lesser charges.

Alan Fiers, the former chief of the CIA's Central American Task Force, pleaded guilty Tuesday to two misdemeanour charges of withholding information from Congress under a deal in which he promised to tell prosecutors all he knows about the affairs.

Special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh hailed the plea bargain for significantly advancing his 4½-year investigation into the secret White House scheme during the administration of former President Ronald Reagan to sell arms to Iran in 1983-86 and divert the profits to the Nicaraguan contras.

Mr. Walsh's associate, Craig Gillen, vowed to move quickly in pursuing the investigation that could shed new light on the extent and nature of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) involvement in the affair.

"There was a discussion, an understanding, at high levels within the CIA not to provide Congress (with the information it had demanded) for fear it would put the spotlight on the administration," Mr. Gillen told reporters outside the courthouse.

Mr. Fiers could provide crucial new information about what his

## Amnesty: Death squads still active in Latin America

LONDON (R) — Death squads killed hundreds of people in Central and South America last year, including government critics, human rights activists and many children, Amnesty International said Wednesday.

Hundreds more who disappeared were either found dead or were brutally tortured in prisons, police stations, military barracks or on the streets, the London-based human rights group said.

"And as in previous years, governments for the most part did little to clear up past abuses, either by investigating them or bringing the people responsible to justice," Amnesty said in its annual report, covering 1990.

"Death squads made up of members of the police or security forces — operating both on and off duty — have gunned down hundreds of people."

In Brazil almost 500 children were killed on the streets of just one city, Rio De Janeiro. Most of them were murdered by death squads, Amnesty said.

Reports of children killed by death squads increased in Guatemala, where there was also a rise in death squad attacks on politicians and journalists in the run-up to elections, at the end of last year.

In El Salvador, death squad killings doubled in the first eight months of 1990 compared with the previous year, with many of

## Wall of mud swamps Philippine village near volcano

PORAC, Philippines (R) — Dozens of Philippine villagers fled Wednesday when walls of volcanic mud and rocks loosened by heavy rain swamped their riverside homes.

No casualties were reported from the mudslides, caused when heavy rain pounded the millions of tonnes of ash, sand and rocks Mount Pinatubo has dumped on its slopes since the volcano began erupting 32 days ago.

The mudslides smashed through sandbag fortifications in Jaling Village near Porac Town for the second time in 13 days, residents said.

"It was frightening. Walls of mud, carrying boulders and rocks, came down from the river...we started running," 13-year-old Arnold David said.

Three dozen villagers who fled Jaling after Pinatubo woke from its 600-year slumber had returned Wednesday to salvage what they could from homes half-buried by previous mudflows.

Officials Tuesday ordered people living near rivers in Porac and four other towns to prepare to evacuate, saying rains battering Pinatubo's slopes raised dangers of fresh mudflows.

"We heard it as the mud started rumbling down the river," housewife Soledad Sulit, 37, said. "The church bells started ringing. We started running to high ground."

Her husband, Roy Sulit, 34, was trying to pull out the corrugated iron roof of his mud-covered house when we heard the roar from the river.

"I saw boulders as big as trees being carried by the mud. We dropped everything and ran," he said. "I am getting away from here. I am going to farm elsewhere."

Pinatubo has killed 342 people, crippled two major U.S. military bases and forced more than a quarter of a million to flee since it started erupting on June 9.

The volcano shook again Wednesday with tremors and spewed out ash clouds 10,000 metres into the sky.

Wednesday's avalanche of mud left only the roofs of houses in Jaling visible.

Meantime some 15 jetliners have risked catastrophe by flying through the ash plume of the Philippine volcano despite warnings that the caustic particles could cause an accident, aviation and volcanic experts said.

"A pilot who knew he was in the ash for 29 minutes kept on flying through it," Captain Ernest Campbell, manager of Airline Support and Flight Training at Boeing Co. told Reuters at a meeting in Seattle on the dangers of volcanic ash to aircraft.

"The best record I have of the Mount Pinatubo events is that we had to replace 10 engines in the electric chair one prisoner there had to have three applications of high voltage electricity before he died."

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ment and direct air links.

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## Indian state to free more Maoists

GUWAHATI, India (R) — India's Assam state will release more jailed Maoist separatists despite the death of a kidnapped Soviet engineer who was part of an exchange deal, officials said Wednesday.

The United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) said Tuesday Soviet mining expert Sergei Gritchenko was killed after he grabbed a gun from a rebel guard and tried to escape.

One of the Maoist group's men was killed "in the unfortunate incident" Sunday, it said. It did not say where in the oil and tea-producing northeast state Mr. Gritchenko died or where his body was.

Mr. Gritchenko, whose name was earlier given by police as Grigori Sarevki, was kidnapped last week with 13 Indian officials.

ULFA, fighting for an independent Assam, demanded the release of all its jailed supporters in return for the 14 men. Six senior ULFA men were among the first batch of 318 freed Tuesday, officials said.

The rebels did not announce Mr. Gritchenko's death until after the first group was freed from jails around Assam.

It suggested that Mr. Walsh was taking steps to break into the secretive intelligence community and apply the rule of law there, said Mr. Kornbluth, co-editor of a collection of documents titled The Iran-Contra Affair: The Making Of A Scandal.

The CIA previously has stymied Mr. Walsh's efforts to prosecute agency personnel.

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"The best record I have of the Mount Pinatubo events is that we had to replace 10 engines in the electric chair one prisoner there had to have three applications of high voltage electricity before he died."

"We speak the same language. We have the same God. All we do is pray in different ways. It is madness what is happening here."

Gina has one church of each denomination. Zoran blamed religion for the unrest and ethnic hatred, which he said had not come from the townspeople themselves, but from outside ex-

## Yeltsin sworn in as Russia's 1st elected president

MOSCOW (R) — Boris Yeltsin, Communist Party chief turned populist leader, was sworn in Wednesday as Russia's first elected president in a televised ceremony at the grand Kremlin Palace.

However, he said he agreed with Mr. Bush and did not believe the conditions for lifting the sanctions had been fulfilled.

"We have implemented our sanctions, pursuant to a series of criteria, which once met, we will change. We don't believe we have been met," Mr. Mulroney said.

He said he agreed with Mr. Bush and did not believe the conditions for lifting the sanctions had been fulfilled.

Meanwhile Australia is unlikely to lift trade sanctions against South Africa before the end of the year despite the U.S. move.

"For all the progress that has been made the constitutional structure of apartheid very much remains and we think that more progress needs to take place down the track," Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans said Wednesday.

"So to that extent we would regard any decisions by the United States to lift sanctions really as being premature," said Mr. Evans.

They also banned U.S. invest-

## Mulroney: Gorbachev deserves to be helped

DUBLIN (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney says Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev deserves to be helped by the world's richest democracies which should not expect miraculous changes overnight in the Soviet economy.

In an interview published Wednesday in the Irish Times on the eve of a four-day visit to Ireland, Mr. Mulroney said of Mr. Gorbachev: "Running any country is not easy. Running his is an extraordinary burden because he is trying to reverse 70 years of history."

Spelling out Canada's position before the Group of Seven economic summit in London next week, Mr. Mulroney added: "We believe that Mr. Gorbachev, with whom we have quite excellent relations, ... deserves to be helped."

Mr. Gorbachev, seeking Western aid to boost the sagging Soviet economy, will see the G7 — leaders of the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Britain, Germany and Italy — in London after their annual meeting.

"We do not subscribe to the views put out by some that assistance coming from us should be conditional upon Mikhail Gorbachev transforming the Soviet economy into a perfect replica of the West German economy by next Sunday night. It's not going to happen," said Mr. Mulroney.

"So we're not going to get any miracles and we shouldn't be asking for miracles. What we should be looking for is a discussion of change, evolutionary, fun-



Brian Mulroney

damental change.

"If the programme makes sense, and if the signposts are clear and if the time frames are realistic, I think we should then say collectively 'This makes sense, let us see what we can do to help.'"

U.S. President George Bush and Mr. Mulroney Tuesday sought to discourage the idea that a dramatic Soviet aid package might emerge from the London economic summit.

The two leaders also hinted, however, that Mr. Gorbachev would not return home empty-handed.

Cautioning against expecting "blank cheques or miracles in London," Mr. Mulroney said he expected Mr. Gorbachev to bring a serious plan to reform the Soviet economy and predicted that this would bring a positive response from leaders of the seven major industrial powers.

"We're not going to throw good money after bad. We want to help but we want to do it in a very constructive and appropriate way," Mr. Mulroney told reporters after he and Mr. Bush discussed the upcoming London meeting at a brief "baseball summit" before the traditional annual all-star baseball game.

MIAMI (R) — A protein found naturally in the human body may be the key to stopping hair loss in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy, a team of researchers have announced. Hair loss is a common and emotionally devastating side effect of chemotherapy, but to date the only thing cancer patients can do to try to minimize it is wrap their heads in ice packs or cold cloths to try to slow the flow of the powerful chemotherapy drugs to the hair follicles. But Dr. Adel Yonis, professor of medicine and biochemistry at the University of Miami Medical School, and his colleagues believe the protein, called Interleukin-1 or IL-1, can treat the problem. They can make the protein using genetic engineering techniques, and hope to start a clinical trial at Miami's Jackson Memorial Hospital with more than 100 members, were designated at a far higher level within the party hierarchy.

Then the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Alexei II, welcomed Mr. Yeltsin's election, urging him to show tolerance and wisdom.

The patriarch also called for the church's seat near Moscow to be given back its old name of Sergiev Posad, in place of Zagorsk after a Communist revolution.

The rebels did not announce Mr. Gritchenko's death until after the first group was freed from jails around Assam.

More ULFA supporters would be freed later in the day once the legal paperwork had been completed despite Mr. Gritchenko's death, state officials said.